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THE ANNALS OF LISMORE, COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

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"Certatim hi properant diverso transitu ad urbem
Lismoriam, juvenis primos ubi transit annos."

MORINUS: *Vita S. Carthagi.*

LISMORE, the estate of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, an ancient city and the seat of a bishopric, is situated on the banks of the river Blackwater, in Munster, not far from the western extremity of the county of Waterford.

The natural advantages of this highly-favoured locality made it, without question, even from remotest ages, the site of human habitation. The aboriginal toparchs, attracted by the scenic loveliness, fixed here their permanent abode; and, in so doing, conferred on it the primitive designation of *Magh-sgiath*, i. e., The Chosen Field. Following national usage, they threw up around their dwellings earth-works; and the chief of these was of such magnitude as to be called *Lios-mor*, i. e., The great fortified Habitation. In importance, these intrenchments ranked second of all in the great shire of Waterford.* Their wasted remains yet cover "The Round Hill" (as it is familiarly called), about half-a-mile from the town. If we climb this eminence, we discover traces of the double fosse, by which it was encircled. The eye pursues the swelling earth-mounds, which sweep around the base of the hill, broken only at intervals where the progress of agriculture has interfered with their existence. Here stood the old Pagan *Lis*, or fort; the abode of chieftains, whose names, written in the sand, have been long ago washed out by the rising waters of oblivion.

* Dr. Smith, the historian of Waterford, tells us (page 353) that the chief earthen fortifications of that shire were those of Waterford city, Lismore, Ardmore, and Dungarvan. Chains of smaller forts connected these, and were extended from them in all directions: "These lesser kind," he proceeds, "branch out very regularly from the head-stations. Thus, from Lismore, on both sides of the high road leading from that place to Dungarvan, these circular intrenchments are within call of each other. They also branch out, exceedingly regular, from the same head-station towards the mountains, and are also within call.....Not only the flat country and the most remarkable hills and eminences are filled with them, but they are also to be found in the most uncultivated mountains; all branching out, in a most regular manner, from the head-stations, which, in this county, were Waterford, Lismore, Ardmore, and Dungarvan."

But on præ-historical times it is not my purpose to dwell. The ancient renown of Lismore was derived from its collegiate and ecclesiastical foundations; and pleasant it is to linger for a season in examining these memorials of Christian zeal, trying the while to catch up the names of the good men, who here thought, and toiled, and at last entered into rest. The first preacher of Christianity in this part of Ireland was Declan, son of Ereus, chief of the Deisi; a noted tribe of the adjacent districts of Waterford. He flourished in the fifth century,* and founded a Christian Church at Ardmore, near the embouchure of the Blackwater. In the time of S. Senanus, circa A.D. 540, John was Abbot of Lismore.† Lughaidh, the next abbot, died in the year 588; as we find recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters*. Tighernach fixes the decease of this Lughaidh, to whom he gives the *alias* name of Moluoc, in 591. To him succeeded Abbot Neman, who died A.D. 610;‡ and another abbot, whose era is not sufficiently ascertained, was called Maidoc.§ “But all these,” writes Archdall, in the *Monasticon Hibernicum*, “were of no repute, compared with Saint Carthagh, with whom some accounts of Lismore altogether commence, and from whom the place was called ‘Lismore Mochudi.’”||

This eminent man had been Abbot of Rahen, or Rathenin, in the county of Westmeath, whence he was driven by the jealousy of the inmates of a neighbouring monastery. He fled to Lismore, where he founded a church and a celebrated school. To commemorate his taking sanctuary here, the place was, for centuries after, called by the name of *Dun-sinne*, i. e., the Fort of the Flight. This expulsion of S. Carthagh, and his settlement at Lismore, took place in the year 630; and minute particulars, extracted from old Irish chronicles, are supplied by the historian Keating:—

“About the same time [i. e. A.D. 635] Carthagh Mochuda was banished from Rathan to Lismore.....Carthagh Mochuda, before mentioned, was a descendant from the noble family of Ciar, son of Feargus MacRoigh; and, undertaking a pilgrimage from Kerry to Rathan, when he arrived there he erected an abbey in that place, and settled some monks in it to the number, as an old record asserts, of 710. These religious people were distinguished by their piety and holy lives; and their reputation was so great among the people, that it was given out that an angel usually conversed with every third person in a familiar manner. The great renown of these Monks of Rathan raised a jealousy about the religious men, who lived in the

* In *Hibernia Dominicana*, page 732, Bishop Bourke says, of Declan, “floruit quinto sæculo.” Although I here adopt this statement, I am well aware that the assigning of this very early period to Declan’s labours is open to controversy. But, as I hope at some future time to supply a paper on the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Ardmore, I withhold my remarks for the present.

† *Acta SS.*, page 539.

‡ *Four Masters*, vol. i. page 237; Abbé MacGeoghegan; and *Acta SS.*, page 568.

§ *Acta SS.*, page 221.

|| “*Mo*” is a prefix, signifying “*my*.” It was often added by the ancient Irish, from regard or respect, “*observantia causa*,” to the names of holy men, whom they held in greatest veneration. “*Mo-chudi*,” “*my dear Carthagh*.”

convent of Iobh Neill, and who had lost ground considerably in the affections of the people. To recover their character, they sent messengers to Mochuda, desiring him to leave Rathán, and repair to his own country, which was the province of Munster. The holy man refused, replying resolutely, that he would never forsake his pious monks of Rathán, until compelled by violence, either from a king or a bishop invested with proper authority."

Very curious details of Carthagh's persecution by his enemies are introduced ; but I must refer the reader to Keating for them. Suffice it, that the rival monks were successful ; and from his abbey, the saint, "in a very rude and disrespectful manner," was driven forth. The Irish historian proceeds :—

"Mochuda, after this expulsion, was uncertain whither to retire and conduct his followers ; but, at length, he resolved that he would lead them towards the county of Deisies, in the province of Munster ; and while the holy man was on his journey, as the chronicle asserts, he performed many miracles, and worked wonders among the people. When he arrived in that country with his monks, he applied to the King of Deisies, who gave him a courteous and honorable reception, and made provision for the Saint and his followers ; and, in a short time, Mochuda was so sincerely respected by the king, that he committed himself and the affairs of his government to his care and administration, and took him with him to Dun-sginne, which place has changed its name, and is the same with Lismore at this day. This is the account, extracted faithfully from the Irish chronicles, concerning the expulsion of Mochuda and his monks from the Abbey of Rathán—of their arrival in the county of Deisies—and of the entertainment they received from the king, who made provision for them and settled them in Lismore."

The name of this pious prince was Moelochtride. In a short time, under the auspices of Carthagh, Lismore acquired an extraordinary celebrity ; and its school was attended by students from every part of the British Isles. I quote the contemporaneous account of Lismore, from the old life of Carthagh, as printed in Archbishop Ussher's *Primordia*, page 943 :—

"Egregia et sancta civitas Less-mor : cuius dimidium est asyllum, in quo nulla mulier audet intrare, sed plenum est cellis et monasteriis sanctis, et multitudo virorum sanctorum semper illic manet. Viri enim religiosi ex omni parte Hiberniæ, et non solum sed ex Angliâ et Britanniâ confluunt ad eam, volentes ibi migrare ad Christum. Et est ipsa civitas posita super ripam fluminis quondam dicti *Nem*,* modò autem *Aban-mor*,† id est, amnis magnus, in plagâ regionis Nandesi."

* "*Nem*," i.e., *niamh*, in Irish, signifying "brightness."

† *Aban-mor*. Of this river Old Necham, Abbot of Cirencester, writes :—

"Vrbem Lissimor pertransit flumen Auenmore.
Ardmor cernit vbi concitus æquor adit."

Of this I find a literal translation, in Butler's "Lives of the Saints," *sub nomine* S. Carthag:—

"Lessmor is a famous and holy city, into the half of which (there being an asylum) no woman dare enter. It is filled with cells and holy monasteries; and a number of holy men are always in it. The religious flow to it from every part of Ireland, England, and Britain, anxious to remove thence to Christ. And the city itself is situated on the bank of the river formerly called *Nem*, but now *Aban-mor*, that is, the great river, on the border of the district of Nan-desi."

Saint Carthag's life was soon brought to a close. He died, May 14, A.D. 637, and was buried in his cathedral. He wrote, in the Irish language, a "Rule for Monks;" a copy of which is in the Bodleian Library. His festival is entered in the *Feilire-Aenguis* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 14th May.

634. Eochaidh, Abbot of Lismore, died on the 17th of April. His festival is entered by O'Clery, as occurring on this day.

640. About this year the school of Lismore was presided over by S. Cathal, or Cataldus; who "afterwards travelled to Italy, where he became bishop, and after death, patron Saint of Tarentum. His festival is kept at Taranto on the 8th of March; at which day Colgan has collected his Acts. [*Acta SS.* pp. 544-562.] May 10th is the festival of his Invention and Translation, at which day his name appears in the *Acta Sanctorum*, and Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints*. S. Donnatus, his brother, was Bishop of Lupice, now Lecce, in the [late] kingdom of Naples. The brothers lived together for some time at San Cataldo." [See Ussher, *Brit. Ecc. Antiq.* c. 16; *Works*, vol. vi. pp. 300-306; Lanigan, *Ec. Hist.* vol. iii. pp. 121-128.]*

The history of the life of S. Cataldus was written in prose, according to the ancient record of the Church of Tarentum, by Bartholomew Moron, a native of that city; and in verse by his brother Bonaventura, under the title of "*Cathaldiados libri sex*," addressed to his fellow-citizens. Both these works were printed at Rome in 1604.†

650. Died Cuanan, maternal brother of Carthag, and (according to Dr. Lanigan‡) his successor in the see. He had been Abbot of Kilchuana, in the co. Galway, and thence he removed to Lismore. His festival is held on the 4th of February.§

—a distich, thus rendered by the county historian of Waterford, Dr. Smith:—

"By Lismore town the Avenmore doth flow,
And Ardmore sees it to the water go."

The author of the *Fairie Queene*, who often lingered by the margin of this lovely stream, in the eleventh canto of his fourth book, describes:—

"Swift Awniduff, which of the English man
Is cal'de Blacke-water."

* *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vii. page 232, note z.

† MacGeoghagan's *History of Ireland*, page 183.

‡ *Ecclesiastical History*, vol. iii. page 357.

§ *Acta Sanctorum*, page 338.

685. Prince Aldfrid, son of Oswy, King of the Northumbrian Saxons, was, on his father's death, violently persecuted by his brother Egfrid; and "he retired into Ireland. There, safe from any unkindness on the part of his brother, and immersed in literary pursuits, for which he had an abundant leisure, he stored his mind with philosophy in all its branches."* It is belived, traditionally, that he repaired to Lismore, where, in the words of Bede, he devoted himself to literature, "lectioni operam dobat."† Of his literary abilities, we have an interesting specimen yet extant—a poem in Irish, descriptive of the state of the country, as during his itinerancy it passed beneath his eye. The original verses are given in Hardiman's "Irish Minstrelsy," vol. ii. page 372; but are not there translated. We have two excellent versions—a literal translation by the late Dr. O'Donovan, in *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. pp. 94, 95; and a metrical version by the late James Clarence Mangan, in Dr. Montgomery's "Specimens of the Early Native Poetry of Ireland," pp. 61-65.

690. "Quies Cuandai Lismoir." [Innisfallen Annals.]

696. Conodur Lismoir quievit. [Ibid.]

698. January 26. Iarnla, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters, vol. i. page 301.] He is called "Iarnlaith," in the *Acta SS.* page 155; and, for his love of the Scriptures, was denominated *Hierologus*. The *Ulster Annals* give his obit one year later, viz., 699.

702. January 22. Colman, son of Finnbar, Abbot of Lismore, died. He had succeeded Iarnla *Hierologus*, as well in the abbey as in the episcopal see; and in his time the school of Lismore was in the zenith of its reputation. [*Acta SS.* page 154.] Three thousand students were computed to have been in attendance. "How could so many find accommodation? In what way were they lodged, and where did they pursue their studies?" I shall answer these queries from some interesting manuscript notes of a friend's unpublished lecture, entitled "Ireland in the Past:—"

"When we speak of a primitive school or college in Ireland, the idea which will probably at first suggest itself to the hearer, is that of a vast building with numerous courts, lofty walls, and well-secured gates. But this is far from the reality. The early Christian missionary, having obtained a grant of land from the ruler of a territory, set to work with his followers and the people of his neighbourhood, and erected his Church, with perhaps his Round Tower. Around these he and his friends constructed houses, in what was called 'the Irish manner,' of which Bede has left us a description. They cut down trees, split them and built their houses with the divided timbers, roofing the structure with straw. Or, sometimes, they drove upright posts into the ground, and wove branches between them, plastering the surface afterwards with clay. Everywhere they went, whether in England or on the continent of Europe, they built in this way; and, even now, give one of the country people a few trees, clay, and a little

* Gul. Malmes. de gestis Reg. Angl. lib. i.

† Church History, lib. 3. cap. i. et seq. Vita S. Cuthberti.

straw, and he will construct for you a kind of wigwam in an incredibly short space of time. In the ages we speak of, the country was densely wooded. The natives were clever in constructing these tabernacles; and no difficulty could arise from the number of students flocking to any of the old missionary colleges. There was literally room for all. If the renown of any particular Teacher spread, these cabins became more and more numerous. They might be seen, stretching away on every side from the central buildings, the Church and Round Tower. Thus lodged, in the peaceful solitude of woods, under the guidance and advice of the Founder of the Seminary, did the men of old pursue their investigation of the Scriptures; and in this simple manner, all the celebrated foreigners who studied in Ireland were entertained."

The "foreigners," who are so continually mentioned in olden records as repairing to Lismore for study, no doubt landed at Youghal, the seaport of the Blackwater; and from this very ancient town, a highway, called in the "Annals of the four Masters," the *Bealach-Eochaille*, or Youghal Road,* proceeded to Lismore. Another thoroughfare, of remotest antiquity, called *Rian-bo-Padriuc*, or the trench of Saint Patrick's cow, connected Lismore with the interior of the country. It commenced at the royal city of Cashel, and proceeded by Lismore to the cradle of local Christianity at Ardmore. A ridiculous legend, veiling perhaps in allegory some now-forgotten history, is connected with this latter highway†—the name of which sufficiently indicates its ecclesiastical design and construction.

716. Cronan Ua Eoan, Abbot‡ of Lismore, died on the 1st of June. [Four Masters.]

* Of this ancient highway, by which native potentates and eminent ecclesiastics, a thousand years ago, travelled from the interior to the sea, and *vice versa*, further mention will be presently made. The late Dr. O'Donovan, in his great edition of the "*Four Masters*," Vol. I. page 518, thus annotates the name:—

"*Bealach-Eochaille*: i.e., the Road of Eochail, now Youghal. This was an ancient road extending from Lismore to Youghal, close to the western boundary of the country of Deisi."

† This legend, which is not worthy of introduction here, is given in Dr. Smith's *History of Waterford*, page 355. The writer, while treating it with deserved contempt, has some sensible remarks on the *Rian-bo-Padriuc*:—

"It is a double dyke, still to be seen in the mountainous parts of this barony [Coshmore and Coshbride], beginning in this county [Waterford] to the eastward of Knockmeledown, and running on in a direct line towards Ardmore, crossing the country through the deer-park of Lismore, and taking in a course of sixteen or eighteen miles. The country people affirm that anciently it might be traced from its entrance into this county as far as Cashel, in the county of Tipperary. But the lands being cultivated in most parts of its course through that county, it is not to be traced at present.....[Here comes in the legend.].....My opinion of this matter is, that these ridges were no other than the remains of an ancient highway drawn from Cashel to Ardmore, between which two places there was probably, in the time of St. Patrick and his contemporary St. Declan, a frequent communication.....In the early times of Christianity, the above-mentioned Saints might very readily find a sufficient number of hands for this work, the people being always ready to pay obedience to their commands; and this highway coming in time to be disused, after the bishopric of Ardmore became united to Lismore, and no more being remembered of it than that it was made in the time of St. Patrick, it gave occasion to the spreading of the above legend among the people."

‡ The designation "Abbot," in this and succeeding entries of the Annalists, is evidently synonymous with that of "Bishop."

719. Colmann O'Liathain, bishop of Lismore, a doctor high in estimation, died. [Innisfallen Annals.] The *Four Masters* give 725, as the year of his decease.

741. Finghal, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters.]

746. Mac hUige, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Ibid.]

747. "Ihrichmech, Abbas Lismoir, quievit." [Innisfallen Annals.]

748. Maccoigeth, Abbot of Lismore, died on the 3rd of December. [Four Masters.] The *Annals of Ulster* give the year as 752. The true year appears to have been 753.

752. Sinchu, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters.]

755. Condath, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Ibid.]

756. Fincon, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Ulster Annals.]

761. Aedhan, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters.]

763. Ronan, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Ware, page 549.]

769. Soairleach Ua Concuarain, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters.]

771. Eoghan, son of Roinehenn, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Ibid.]

776. Orach, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Ibid.] MacGeoghegan calls him "Oragh," and gives 778 as the year of his decease.

778. Suairleach, a celebrated anchorite of Lismore,* died. [Four Masters.]

780. The wasting of the kingdom of Lismore, in the reign of Oedan, the Red. [Innisfallen Annals.]

787. Sedulius of Lismore, son of Theada, flourished about this year. [Acta SS. page 315.]

799. Carabran, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters.]

801. "Quies Aedain m-hui Raichlich, abbatis Lismoir. Abbatis Lismorensis data Flanno filio Forchellachi." [Innisfallen Annals.]

803. "Violenta expugnatio et direptio Serinii S. Mochtœi per Flannum filium Forchellachi." [Ibid.]

805. Serinium Mochtœi Lugdanensis recuperatum ab Aedo filio Nialli [et ductum] cum triumpho Lismoriam." [Ibid.]

812. The town of Lismore was plundered. [Trias Thaum, page 633.]

819-821. It was again pillaged and spoiled. [Ibid.]

823. Flann, son of Forcheallach, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters.]

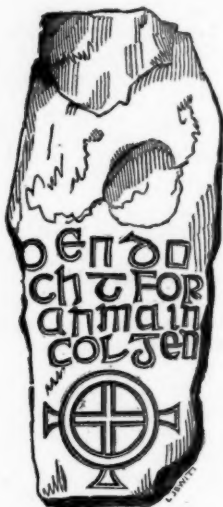
831-833. In the reign of Nial Calne, the successor of Conchobair, the Danes sailed up the Blackwater to Lismore. They burned the churches and other ecclesiastical establishments, and depopulated the city. The famous University seems to have sunk under this visitation. [Four Masters, and Ulster Annals.]

849. Tibraide Ua Baeitheanaigh, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters.]

849. Daniel, Abbot of Lismore, died in the city of Cork. [Innisfallen Annals.]

* A cell for an anchorite belonged to the church at Lismore. It was endowed with the lands of Ballyhausy, or Anchorites-town, and a burgage in Lismore, with six stangs of land, a field called Gortrimenyarty, and two small gardens in Lismore. The whole was of the annual value of £10. [Smith's *Waterford*, page 25.]

850. Colgan, an eminent ecclesiastic, died at Lismore. His tombstone yet exists; and (after a photograph, kindly presented by F. E. Currey, Esq., of Lismore Castle) I subjoin an engraving:—



The inscription, in the old Irish character, runs thus:—

“BENDACHT FOR ANMAIN COLGEN”

“A blessing on the soul of Colgan.”

853. In this century, instead of wild irregular attacks, the incursions of the Northmen became stated and periodical. The galleys of the sea-rovers were seen again in the Blackwater at this time; and the *Annals of Innisfallen* record, in this year:—

“The treacherous assault on Lismore by Amlavus, and martyrs were carried thence by violence.”

854 Suibne ua Roichlich,* anchorite and Abbot of Lismore, died. [*Four Masters* and *Ulster Annals*.] His gravestone is represented beneath. Like the former, it has been engraved after Mr. Currey's photograph:—

* “*Ua Roichlich*,” i.e., grandson of Roichlich. His epitaph supplies the name of his father, *Cu-odhvir*, the white hound. Many Irish names were borrowed from the chase, and were compounds of “*cu*,” or *canis*.

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tally
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ters.



"SUIBNE MAC CONHUIDIR."
"Sweeney, son of Cu-odhir."

—with the circled cross, as on the stone just represented.

861. Daniel Ua Liaithidhe, Abbot of Cork and Lismore, was mortally wounded. [Four Masters.]

869. The burning of Lismore by the sons of Imar. [Iunisfallen Annals.]

872. The wasting of the Decies by Cearbhall, as far as the *Bealach Eochaille*, i. e., Youghal Road. [Four Masters.]

878. Martin Ua Roichligh, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters.] We have still his humble memorial in excellent preservation:—



"BENDACHT FOR ANMAIN MARTAN."
"A blessing upon the soul of Martin."

* "Martin. This is the present form of the name Martin in West Munster.

And our wood-cut is made, as before, after a photograph presented by Mr. Currey.

880. "Quies Flaínd mac Forbasaich, Abbatis Lismoir." [Innis-fallen Annals.]

898. "Quies Mailbrihte mac Maíldomnaich, Abbatis Lissmoir." [Ibid.] The *Annals of the Four Masters* give his obit in 907.

903. Cormac MacCuillennan, King of Munster, who was slain in this year, bequeathed to the Abbey of Lismore a chalice of gold, another of silver, and a vestment of silk. [Four Masters.]

913. The plundering of Cork, Lismore, and Achadh-bo, by strangers. [Ibid.]

915. The Danes renewed their depredations. [Lanigan, vol. iii. page 366.]

918. Cormac, son of Cuillennan, Bishop of Lismore and Lord of Deisi Mumhan, was slain by his own family. [Annals of Munster.] He is to be distinguished from his namesake, the King of Munster, who was killed several years previously at the battle of Ballymoon, co. Kildare. His memorial-cross is the smallest specimen of so very ancient date, known to exist. It yet remains at Lismore. The material is a compact sand-stone, now much mutilated, so that we have only a portion of the inscription :—



"OROIT DO CORMAC P....."
"A prayer for Cormac P....."

The reverse, of which we also present a cut, is uninscribed.

936. Ciaran, son of Ciarman, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Four Masters.]

951. Diarmaid, son of Torpthach, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Ibid.]

957. Maenach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lismore, died. [Ibid.]

958. Cathmog, Abbot of Lismore and Bishop of Cork, died. [Ibid.]

960. Lismore was plundered. [Ibid.]

According to Irish tradition this name was common among the old Irish, because it was the name of St. Patrick's uncle, i.e., St. Martin of Tours. It is strange that they wrote it *Martan*, not *Martin*, as if they intended to represent phonetic the present French pronunciation." [Kilkenny Society's *Transactions*, Vol. III. page 201, note.]

963. Cinaedh, son of Maelchiarnain, Abbot of Lismore Mochuda, died. [Four Masters.]

969. An army was led by Brian, son of Cenneth, against the country of Desmond, and he took hostages of the cities of Lismore, Cork, and Emly the town of Ibar; and he drove out their learned men. [Innisfallen Annals.]

978. The city and abbey of Lismore were plundered by the men of Ossory. [Annals of Munster.]

1025. O-mael-Sluaig, Bishop of Lismore, died. [Cotton's *Fasti Eccles. Hib.*]

1034. Moriortach O'Selbach, Bishop of Lismore, died. [Ibid.]

1034. The *Annals of Innisfallen* record, in this year, the assassination in the Cathedral of Lismore of O'Bric, monarch-elect of the Desii, by his half-brother; and of Donnchad, his kinsman, at the same time and by the same hand. Of the latter we have yet a memorial in



Lismore. His tombstone bears a stepped cross, with the words:—

“OROIT DO DONNCHAD.”

“A Prayer for Donnchad.”

1039. “Kal. Jan. die lunæ et x lunæ, Cetfaid anchora Lissmoir quievit in Domino.” [Innisfallen Annals.]

1040. Corcran Cleireach, anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lismore.* [Four Masters.]

1051. Faelan, son of Bradan, son of Bredæ, was killed in the Damh-liag [cathedral] of Lismore Mochuda by Maelseachlainn, son of Muirheartach, son of Breac. [Ibid.]

1056. Cetfaidh, head of the piety of Munster, a wise and learned saint, died in his pilgrimage at Lismore. [Ibid.]

[Was he the individual, whose obit has been already given, anno 1039, from the *Annals of Innisfallen* ?]

1058. Celsus, son of Corcran, entered into rest at Lismore. [Innisfallen Annals.]

1063. Cinaedh, son of Aicher, *aircheannach* [bishop] of Lismore Mochuda, died. [Four Masters.] Perhaps, to be identified with—

1064. Mac-Airthir, Bishop of Lismore, died. [Cotton's *Fasti*.]

1090. Maelduin O'Rebhacan, vicar of S. Mochuda, died. [Ibid.]

* An anchorite of those ages did not much resemble a modern hermit. Corcran Cleireach “was the colleague of Cuan O’Lochain in the provisional government of Ireland, after the death of Maelsechlainn II., in 1022.” [Dr. O’Donovan’s note.]

1095. Scanlan ua Cnaimhsighe, anchorite of Lismore, died of the great plague. [Four Masters.]

1095. Lismore was burned. [Ibid.]

1109. "Sadb,* filia O'Conchobairi Ciarragiae, quievit apud Lissmoriam, mærore perigrinationis et peccatorum." [Innisfallen Annals.]

1110. "Kal. Jan. die Sabbati, xvta lunæ. Cormac, filius filii Carthagi, rex Desmoniae, expulsus e regno per Eochios suos, et ivit Lissmoriam, et facta sunt vastationes ingentes postea." [Ibid.]

1112. "Gilla Mocuta ua Rebacain, comarba [vicarius] Moenti mortuus est." [Ibid.]

1112. "Maelbrigte ua Flannani, venerabilis sacerdos, apud Lissmoriam Moctei quievit." [Ibid.]

1112. "Mathgaman O'Brian quievit, et sepultus est apud Lismore Mocuti." [Ibid.]

1113. In this year died Nial Mac Meic Æducán (*holie*, Macgettigan), Bishop of Lismore. His episcopal crozier has been already noticed and illustrated in the "RELIQUARY;"† and will form the subject of a future paper by the editor. ‡

1116. A great portion of Lismore Mochuda was burned, in the beginning of Lent of this year. [Four Masters.]

1120. Muirchíortach, or Moriortach O'Brien, King of Ireland, died at Lismore. "This pious prince," writes the Abbé MacGeoghegan, "convinced that human grandeur is but transient, withdrew to Lismore, where he took minor orders, and employed the remainder of his life in preparing for eternity. He died on the sixth of the ides of March, 1120."

1121. A plundering excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach ua Conchobair [Turlough O'Connor], and he arrived at the Termon of Lismore, and he obtained countless cattle spoils. [Four Masters.]

1123. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach, son of Roderick O'Connor, as far as the Youghal Road, by which he took all the hostages of Desmond. [Ibid.]

1123. Aenghus ua Gormain, successor to Comhghall, died on his pilgrimage at Lismore Mochuda. [Ibid.]

1127. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach ua Conchobair, by sea and land, until he reached Corcach-mor, in Munster; and he drove Cormac M'Carthy to Lismore, and divided Munster into three parts, and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. [Ibid.] At Lismore, the deposed Cormac received the Crozier; whence he has been usually called by Irish writers, "the king-bishop." [See Petrie's *Round Towers*

* "Sadb," or "Sadbh," pronounced "Soyv," is an ancient Irish name for a female. It is now almost invariably Anglicised "Sally," to which it bears no analogy. [See Dr. O'Donovan's valuable paper on the "Origin and meaning of Irish family names," in the *Irish Penny Journal*, 1841, page 414.]

† Vol. III. pp. 243-245. April, 1863.

‡ In the proposed paper, here referred to, the Editor of the "RELIQUARY" is desirous of illustrating other croziers besides the splendid one belonging to Nial Mac Meic Æducán, and thus of making his article one on "Ancient Irish Croziers" in general. He will feel grateful for notices of such as may be known, from any of his archaeological friends in the sister kingdom, and hopes, by the assistance thus asked, to make the paper acceptable on "both sides the water."

of Ireland, pp. 302-308, where is treated the question of the identity of Cormac, King of Cashel, with Cormac, Bishop of Lismore.]

1128. MacMara ua Reabbachain, successor [*i. e.*, as Bishop of Lismore] of Mochuda, died. [Four Masters.]

1129. Maelbrighde ua Flannain, anchorite of Lismore, died. [Ibid.]

1129. In an old translation of the *Annals of Ulster* is the following notice of the interment at Lismore of Celsus, Archbishop of Armagh :—

“Kellagh, coarb of Patrick, chief and Archbishop of the West of Europe and the only pleasing [to] Irish and English, lay and clergy, after grading [*i. e.* ordaining] bishop, priests, and all degrees, and after consecrating of churches and churchyardes many, and bestowing of jewells and goods, and geving good rules and manners to all spirituall and temporall, endinge a life of fastinge and prayer, ointment and penance, he gave up his spirit into the bosom of angells and archangells, at Ardpatricke, in Mounster, in the kal. of Aprill, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 50th yeare of his age. His body was carried the 3rd of Aprill to Lismore, according to his will, and was served with Salmes, hymnes and canticles, and buried in the bus-hop's buriall [-place], in *Prid. Non. April.* the fifth daie.”

1130. Lismore was at this time a place of great importance. It is called by Bernard (*Vita Malachi*, cap. iv.) “a city,” and “a capital of the kingdom of Munster.” Youghal was considered the port of Lismore. The *Four Masters* relate that a certain Dane of Limerick, named Gillacomhgain, who in the previous year had robbed the great altar of Clonmacnoise of jewels and other rich offerings,* was executed at Clonbrian by the king of Munster. “This Gillacomhgain sought Cork, Lismore, and Waterford, to proceed over sea; but no ship into which he entered found a wind to sail, while all the other ships did. This was no wonder, indeed, for Ciaran used to stop every ship in which he attempted to escape; and he said in his confession at his death, that he used to see Ciaran with his crozier stopping every ship into which he went. The name of God and Ciaran was magnified by this.”

1130. Lismore cathedral was repaired by Muriertach, King of Munster. [Smith's *Waterford*, page 28, note.]

1134. Malchus was Bishop of Lismore. An Irishman by birth, he had been educated in England, and was a monk of Winchester. Bernard (*Vita Malachi*, cap. iv.) tells us, that at his consecration—

* In the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as well in those of the *Four Masters*, is a descriptive account of these treasures. I subjoin it, as a curious inventory of the possessions of a Religious House in the twelfth century :—

1. The Model of Solomon's Temple, which had been presented by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall.

2. The standing-cup of Donnchadh, son of Flann.

3, 4, 5. A silver goblet; a silver cup, with a golden cross on it; and a golden drinking horn, presented by Turlogh O'Connor.

6. The drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Aradh.

7. A silver gilt-chalice, engraved by the daughter of Rory O'Connor.

8. A silver cup, bestowed on the church of Clonmacnoise by Celsus, the primate of Armagh.

—"he was a man advanced in years, eminent in virtue, and possessed of great wisdom. God had endowed him with such abundant grace, that he was celebrated, not only for his life and doctrine, but for his miracles."

Malchus is called by the *Four Masters* "Maelmaire ua Loingsigh." He died in 1159.

1135. Eachmarcach ua hAinmire, learned Senior of the Irish, fountain of wisdom and charity, died at Lismore. [Four Masters.]

1135. In this year, as a professed monk in the Abbey of Lismore, died Domhnal O'Brien, called *Gear-lamhach*, or short-handed. He had been King of the Danes and of Leinster; but, in 1118, he resigned his crown and assumed the clerical habit at Lismore.

1138. Lismore was burned. [Four Masters.]

1142. Ua Rebachain, Abbot of Lismore Mochuda, was slain by Tadhg ua Ceinneidigh. [Ibid.]

1159. Christian O'Conarchy was Bishop of Lismore. He was born at Taughonarchie, a village between Lismore and Dungarvan, and had been Archdeacon to Malachy O'Morgair, either in the diocese of Armagh or in that of Down. By him he was sent to Clairmont, to be instructed by St. Bernard in the rules of the Cistercian Order. On his return to Ireland, Christian O'Conarchy was made Abbot of Mellifont; and, in 1150, he was advanced to the bishopric of Lismore. He was, at the same time, appointed the Papal Legate for Ireland; in which capacity, in 1152, he presided at the Synod of Kells, when the palls were first given to the four Archbishops of Ireland. He resigned his bishopric in 1175, and died in 1186 at O'Dorney, in the county of Kerry. [Cotton's *Fasti*.]

1154. Tiege Gile, a man held in general esteem for purity of manners, died at Lismore. He had been proclaimed king of Thomond, but was defeated in battle by Turlough, King of Ireland, who cruelly put out his eyes. [O'Halloran, vol. ii. page 315.]

1157. Lismore, with its churches, was burned. [Four Masters.]

1168. Bishop O'Carroll rested in Christ, at Lismore. [Innisfallen Annals.]

1172. Nov. King Henry II., who had landed at Waterford, on the 18th of October previously, sojourned at Lismore, *en route* to Dublin; and received there as well as the homage of his own subjects as the allegiance of the chief ecclesiastics and toparchs of Munster. We learn from Matthew Paris that the latter personages covenanted to be governed thenceforth by English laws. The old chronicler writes:—

"At a council held at Lismore the laws of England were thankfully received by all, and were consented to by a given form of oath which was administered."

1173. Raymond le Gros and Strongbow wasted the Decies district. Lismore suffered considerably; and the bishop was compelled to pay a heavy *black-mail*, to prevent the destruction of his cathedral by fire. The invaders sent their spoils by sea to Waterford, under the convoy

of Adam de Hereford. The ships were pursued and brought to action by Gilbert, son of Turgesius, King of the Danes of Cork, with a fleet of 35 sail. The Danish vessels met with a complete repulse, and their leader Gilbert was slain.

1174. The son of Earl Strongbow plundered Lismore. [Annals of Leinster.]

1175. Felix O'Hedan, Bishop of Lismore, gave the church of St. John at Lismore to the Abbey of Thomas-Court, near Dublin; as appears by the registry of that house. This prelate, in 1179, assisted at the council of the Lateran. [Smith's *Waterford*, page 29, note.]

1177. Henry II. granted to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan the greater part of the kingdom of Cork, "by an exact division towards the cape of Saint Brendan on the sea-coast, and towards Limerick and other parts, and so far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork into the sea.....so that from the aforesaid river that runs between Lismore and Cork, the whole land as far as Waterford, together with the city of Lismore, shall remain in my hands for the government of Waterford." [Sir James Ware.]

1178. Lismore was again plundered and set on fire by the English forces. [Archdall.]

1182. Milo de Cogan and the younger Fitz Stephen, with five attendants, were murdered near Lismore by an Irish chieftain, named MacTyre.

1185. The castle of Lismore was erected by Prince John.

1189. Cuilen O'Cuilen and O'Fealain, King of Deisi, marched to Lismore, took the newly erected castle, which they raised to the ground, and slew Robert de Barry the governor, with the whole garrison, consisting of from sixty to eighty men. [Annals of Leinster.]

1205. Laurence O'Sullivan, Bishop of Cloyne, died at Lismore.

1207. Lismore, with its churches, suffered grievously from an accidental fire. [Annals of Munster.]

1210. A scandalous contention was about this time carried on between the Bishops of Waterford and Lismore, relative to certain lands alleged by each to be the property of his see. The matter was referred to commissioners appointed by the Pope; and their decision was in favour of the Bishop of Lismore's claim. Whereupon, the Bishop of Waterford, enraged at their verdict, surrounded with armed men the cathedral of Lismore, while its bishop was engaged at divine service; robbed the church of its property; and hurried the bishop from place to place, until he cast him, loaded with irons, into a dungeon of Dungarvan Castle. Some weeks after, the Bishop of Lismore, who had suffered dreadful things from hunger and thirst, effected his escape from the prison. He was again surprized, and was seized by the Bishop of Waterford's clerk, who drew a sword and attempted to cut off his head. The Bishop of Waterford and his abettors were, for these outrages, punished by a sentence of excommunication. [Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 528-529.]

1218. 12th December. Robert of Bedford, an Englishman, was elected by the canons of Lismore to be their bishop. The king's license was obtained; and he was confirmed, consecrated, and had his tempo-

ralities restored. Robert, Bishop of Waterford, entered into a painful litigation with him—the particulars of which, from the epistles of Pope Innocent III., are given in Ware's *Bishops*. His design was to deprive the Bishop of Lismore of his see, and unite it with that of Waterford. [Ibid.]

1223. Griffin Christopher, Chancellor of Lismore, was elected bishop, and received confirmation from the king in the November of this year. He was not however consecrated for four years afterwards. This bishop, in 1230, instituted and endowed vicars choral in his cathedral. He died in 1246. [Ibid.]

1248. Alan O'Sullivan, a Dominican Friar, was translated from the see of Cloyne to Lismore. He died in 1252, or 1253. [Ibid.]

1253. Thomas, Treasurer of Lismore, succeeded as bishop. He died in 1270, and was buried in the cathedral. [Ibid.]

1270. John Roche, or de Rupe, of a noble family, succeeded to the vacant bishopric. He died about Whitsuntide, in 1279. [Ibid.]

1279. Richard Corr, Chancellor of Lismore, was the next bishop. He recovered some lands which had been improperly alienated from his see. He died in October 1308, and was buried in his cathedral. A drawing of his episcopal seal is in the archives of Christ Church, Dublin. [Cotton's *Fasti*.]

1309. William le Fleming, Archdeacon of Lismore, succeeded Richard Corr. He died about November, 1321. [Ibid.]

1323. John Leynagh, or Launaght, a secular priest, was consecrated Bishop of Lismore at Waterford, on Palm Sunday of this year. He was "a prelate," writes Sir James Ware, "who merited greatly of his successors for recovering the possessions of the see." He died a little before Christmas, 1354. [Ibid.]

1358. Thomas le Reve, Canon of Lismore, was the next Bishop of Lismore. In his episcopate, Waterford became vacant, and the two bishoprics were united in him by the Pope, which union was confirmed by King Edward III., October 2nd, 1363.

1486. A registry of the spiritualities of Lismore was in this year compiled by John Russell, œconomist of the cathedral. An interesting abstract is given in Smith's *Waterford*, pp. 24, 25. The original MS. was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1617; but a copy, from Bishop Sterne's collection, is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

1548. A highly ornamented table-tomb, to the memory of John MacGragh, who died in this year, stands in the nave of Lismore Cathedral. The four sides of this splendid monument are filled with spirited representations of the twelve apostles in niches; and various devices, of a suitable character, appear on the covering slab. I am inclined to ask, Was the person thus commemorated father of Meyler MacGragh, the notorious Archbishop of Cashel, who held the sees of Waterford and Lismore in *commendam* and who (whatever were his manifold shortcomings) may not have been deficient in filial affection, as exhibited in the erection of this elaborate memorial?

1587. Abp. Meyler MacGragh, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of Lismore, demised to Sir Walter Raleigh the castle and Manor of Lismore, with other lands, at the annual rent of £13 6s. 8d.

1589. 28 December. Sir Walter Raleigh, writing to Sir George Carew, mentions Lismore. He appears to have become involved in law-suits about his property. He mentions his "builders," who were doubtless employed at the castle. From the original, in the Public Record Office, I give an extract—

"For the sutes at Lesmore, I will shortly send over order from the Queen for a dismis of their cavelacions, & so I pray deale as the matter may be respeted for a tyme; & comm^d mee to Mr. Solliciter wth many thancks for his frindly deling therein, and I assure you on myne honor I have deserved it att his hande in place wher it may most steed hyme. For Hardinge I will send vnto you mony by exchange wth all possible speed az well to pay hyme (if he suffer the recoverye) as all others, & till then, I pray, if my builders want supply them."

1602. 7th December. Mr. Richard Boyle (afterwards, Earl of Cork, purchased of Sir Walter Raleigh all his Irish estates, inclusive of Lismore. This great and good man, who left traces of his piety and benevolence wherever he possessed property, straightway effected many improvements at Lismore. He laid out considerable sums of money on the cathedral. He founded an alms-house for six bedesmen, granting each annually a coat, and fuel, with an allowance of £5. He endowed a free grammar school. He rebuilt and beautified the castle; placing over the entrance gateway his arms and motto "God's Providence is our Inheritance." I subjoin his autograph, which I have



traced from the original, as inscribed in *Liber A.* of the corporate proceedings of Youghal.

1621. 25th April. Roger Boyle, fifth son of the Earl of Cork, was born in the castle. He is noted in the period of the Commonwealth as Baron Broghill, and at the restoration as Earl of Orrery. His memoirs and state letters were published by his chaplain, Mr. Morris.

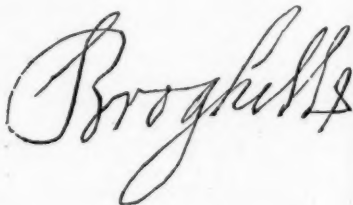
1626-27. 25th January. Robert Boyle, seventh and youngest son of the Earl of Cork, was born in Lismore Castle. As a philosopher he was "not for an age, but for all time."

1641-42. 11th January. In the Irish civil war, the defence of Lismore devolved on Lord Broghill, who gallantly maintained himself here against five thousand rebels, commanded by Sir Richard Beling. He writes to his father, the Earl of Cork, then shut up in Youghal—

"My most honoured lord,

"Just now is one of my brother Dungarvan's troopers come unto me, and acquainted me, that a party of horse, which he sent to meet me, went out this morning to take a prey; but an ambuscade of the enemies fell upon them, and have killed poor Jack Travers, with two more, whose names I know not. His body was stripp'd, and I have sent a trumpeter for it: his horse is come home shot in three places. This design was out of my knowledge, and contrary to my direction, for I quarter'd him at Cappoquin last night, and advised him to return to Youghall of this side the water, for fear of an ambush, which he then resolved to do, but since his resolution alter'd; and marching without scouts in an enemy's country (for so I call that, and where they have so good intelligence of our proceedings as we ourselves have), could not expect a better fortune. I have sent out my quarter-master to know the posture the enemy is in. They are, as I am informed by those that were in the action, 5000 well armed, and that they intend to take Lismore. When I have received certain intelligence, if I am a third part of their number, I will meet them to-morrow morning, and give them one blow before they besiege us. If their numbers are such, that it will be more folly than valour, I will make good this place which I am in. I tried one of the ordnances made at the forge, and it held with two pound charge, so that I will plant it upon the terras over the river. My lord, fear nothing for Lismore; for if it be lost, it shall be with the life of him, that begs your lordship's blessing, and stiles himself,*

*My lord, your lordship's most humble,
most obliged, and most dutiful son and servant,*



Lis. January 11.

*For my most honoured lord
and father the Earl of
Corke, Youghall."*

After the perusal of this heroic epistle, the reader will be prepared to hear that the defence of Lismore Castle was successful, and that the

* I supply Lord Broghill's autograph, now for the first time engraved; and I have carefully traced it from an original MS., in the possession of a friend.

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insurgent Irish were compelled to raise the siege. Several interesting details of the attack on the castle, and of the brave resistance of its defenders, are supplied by Ryland, in his *History of Waterford*, pp. 339-341; but I cannot introduce them here. They purport to be "extracts from the voluminous manuscripts preserved at Lismore Castle," and seem to be chiefly taken from the Earl of Cork's Diary, "in which," remarks the topographer, "he kept a regular journal of almost every occurrence in which he was concerned."* I have given already the autograph of this remarkable man, when as "Richard Boyle," in the prime of life and in the rich flush of prosperity, he had newly entered into possession of Sir Walter Raleigh's estates; and



I now subjoin his signature, traced from the original MS., dated November 27, 1642, when full of years, and no less full of sorrows, he was (in his own pathetic words) "*mortem indies imminentem expectans*." He died at Youghal in his seventy-eighth year, September, 1643.

1645. Lismore Castle was besieged by the Irish forces, under Lord Castlehaven. It was garrisoned by Major Power, with one hundred of Lord Cork's tenants; and the defence was so obstinate that 500 of the besiegers were slain. The place capitulated when the ammunition of the garrison was expended; and it was immediately burned to the ground by the Irish. In the conflagration, an immense number of state papers and other historical documents were consumed.

1656. The castle was rebuilt, on the restoration of tranquillity.

1686. The Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in his progress through Munster, sojourned at Lismore.

1689. The discrowned James II., in his hurried flight from the Boyne, passed a night in the castle. An anecdote is told that, when brought to the bay-window of the great room, this unfortunate prince was so struck, by perceiving the height at which he stood, and the rapidity of the river running beneath, as to start back with evident dismay. Hence, the window is yet called by his name.

1753. On the death of Richard, fourth Earl of Cork and third of Burlington, Lismore and many other estates of that nobleman passed to his daughter, the Lady Charlotte-Elizabeth Boyle, who had married, in 1748, William Cavendish, fourth Duke of Devonshire.

* May I express the hope that the Earl of Cork's Letters and Journals will be at last, under loving hands, edited and given to the world? Apart from their historical value, as state documents, they would form, I am persuaded, their writer's best vindication. Aspersions, cruel and unjust, have been in our own day cast upon the great Earl of Cork, and, it appears to me, that his descendants and representatives should no longer "keep silence" from the "good words" due to his illustrious memory. His own writings would be his imperishable monument.

1771. In this year were published "*Letters from Lismore*," an ingenious philosophical work by a resident gentleman, named Henry Eeles. The writer claims for himself the discovery of the identity of lightning with electricity. He died ten years after. In Walker's *Hibernian Magazine*, December, 1781, page 672, appeared the following brief obituary :—

"Death : At Lismore, in the 82nd year of his age, Henry Eeles, Esq. ; a gentleman eminently distinguished in the philosophical world for his ingenious letters to the Royal Society."

Mr. Eeles directed that his body should be buried on the summit of Knockmeledown mountain, which, at the height of about 2700 feet above the level of the sea, overhangs the town of Lismore. In the solitude of that vast mountain-peak, with his favourite dog and gun, his remains are laid.

1775. Lismore bridge was erected, at the sole expense of the Duke of Devonshire. The principal arch is one hundred feet in span. [Ryland.]

1784. The Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant, while on a tour through Munster, held a council in the castle of Lismore, and thence issued proclamations.

1814. The late Duke of Devonshire greatly beautified Lismore.* He erected here a commodious inn and offices ; a sessions-house and prison ; and laid out large sums in the general improvement of the place. Yet later in his life, and but a short while before his lamented decease, he rebuilt the castle, to which he paid an annual visit, making it the scene of princely and profuse hospitalities. Never perhaps, since its original erection, has the grand old pile exhibited a higher state of architectural magnificence than as it was brought to—and left—by WILLIAM SPENCER, SIXTH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

* During repairs made at the castle in this year, the Crozier of Bishop Nial Mac Moic Edecan was discovered. Along with it was a vellum MS., written in the fourteenth century, although the language is apparently of an earlier date. This tract relates the exploits of Fionn Mac Cumhal (the "Fingal" of MacPherson); and is now known among Irish scholars, by the name of "The Book of Lismore."

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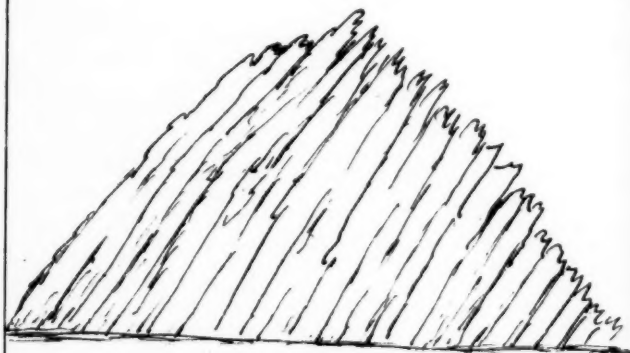
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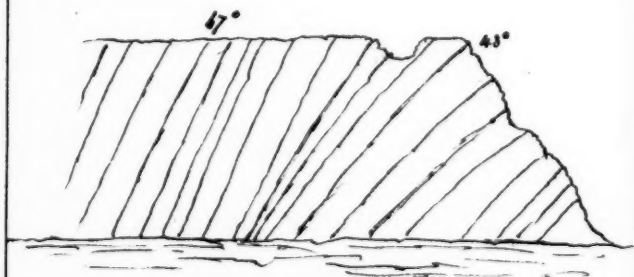
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Present aspect of the Hill from W.S.W.



*Probable aspect before it was worn down by
Ice floes.*



Quarry face from S.W.

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ON BREEDON HILL AND THE GLACIAL DRIFTS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

BY EDWIN BROWN, F.G.S., ETC.

THERE is perhaps no more striking physical feature to be seen in this neighbourhood than the isolated flat-topped hill called Breedon. This hill is composed entirely of magnesianized mountain limestone, the beds of which are tilted in the direction of a great fault, at angles with the horizon, varying from 43 to 67 degrees, at which latter inclination some beds recently laid bare may be seen to be inclined.

In this present paper I purpose pointing out a few facts of past glacial action, that seem to be indicated by the present condition of this hill. Mr. Hull says: "In the cases of the limestone hills of Breedon and Breedon Cloud, the flatness of the upper surface can only be accounted for on the supposition, that they have formed for a long time the bed of the ancient glacial sea: and it is remarkable how these masses of hard rock have formed barriers to the action of the sea, on the district on their eastern sides, during the elevation of the land; for while the ground to the westward is considerably lower, that to the eastward remains on a level with the upper surface of Breedon Hills." Now I do not think this statement represents the true state of the case. In the first place, a rock cannot be said to have formed the bed of the sea when it is 150 feet above the surrounding plain, and the position and comparatively small magnitude of Breedon and Breedon Cloud rocks, forbid the notion that they can have preserved the country to the east from denudation. The height of these two rocks is about 420 feet above the sea level, whilst Coleorton and Lount high levels reach respectively to 536 and 503 feet. The greater amount of denudation that the country to the west of the Breedons has experienced, may be accounted for by either the softer material of the strata, or by the assumption that the northern current on being diverted to the west by Smisby and Woodville Hills, scoured the strata at this spot more severely.

I had the pleasure soon after the establishment of the Midland Scientific Association, of pointing out to its members the large numbers of limestone blocks which lie scattered over the Outwood Hills, and I endeavoured to show that these were derived from the Weaver Hills, and had been transported by the agency of icebergs. A current, to deposit these blocks where they are found, must have had a direction from north by west, towards south by east. Parallel to this line certain other lines may be indicated, by which blocks of different materials have arrived at various points between Leicester and Needwood Forest. Near Leicester vast drift deposits of Lias and Oolitic material are found, which no doubt were carried on ice floes from the Liassic beds of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. At and near Sheepshead, on the north side of Charnwood Forest there occur thick beds of drift, in which so much coal debris presents itself, as to have given origin to the notion that seams of coal exist thereabout. These blocks came clearly from the carboniferous outcrops near Denby and

Heanor. In the same direction, fragments of Charnwood Forest rock are found, tailing away towards the high ground of Warwickshire, where they form in like manner drift beds. On a recent visit to Breedon Hill, I was struck with the fact that great numbers of rounded blocks of Millstone grit are built into the old walls of the bulwark which partially surround the top of the hill, and which walls are probably composed of the materials of more ancient walls which previously existed on the same spot. It seems highly improbable, that with a building material every where under foot, these grit boulders should have been conveyed from a distance, and then have been hauled up the steep incline of the hill. I examined many of them closely, and I am of opinion that they are glacial blocks, which the early inhabitants of the district found spread over the south face, and at the foot of the hill, and I am strengthened in this opinion by the assertion of a miner, that they occasionally find such blocks embedded in rubbish, in what he called "Crawholes" of the rock, here and at Breedon Cloud. These Crawholes, were doubtless fissures, which have been filled from above. Certainly more efficient rubbers for wearing down the upper surface of the hill could not have been furnished by nature, than these blocks of rough grit, fixed as they would be, beneath the under surfaces of the ice floes, which winds and currents drifted every spring across the shallow inland sea that then existed between the Derbyshire Hills and Charnwood Forest. These grit blocks were doubtless derived from the elevated spots near Duffield and Breadsall Moor, at which latter mentioned place, surface-glacial groovings are said to be still visible. On the Outwood Hills, as I have before remarked, there are scattered innumerable blocks of Mountain Lime, derived from the Weaver Hills. Finally there are drift deposits of rounded pebbles to be seen near Rangemoor, Yoxall, and on other elevated parts of Needwood Forest, which, having puzzled me very much for a long time, I am now disposed to consider as the remains of disintegrated blocks of conglomerate rock, transported from the Bunter Beds of Farley, Wootton, and surrounding districts, and which blocks having been subjected for ages to marine, and subsequently to atmospheric, influences, have mouldered to pieces and their pebbles become spread over the districts where they were originally stranded.

I have endeavoured in the accompanying diagrams (Plate XVIII), to show the present state of Breedon Hill, and what probably was the general appearance of this rock when first elevated above the surrounding plain. The upper surface must have been reduced by at least 150 feet in perpendicular height, and I do not know any but glacial action that would be competent to have produced the almost table-like flatness which the top of the hill now presents. Bergs from the north floating over the submerged rock, would grind away a portion of the rock whenever the under surface of the ice charged with blocks of stone came into contact with it; and during countless ages this process would go on so often as the heats of summer caused the floes to break up, and to leave their moorings on the northern shores. The time necessary to wear down so large a mass to the level surface which we now see, cannot be calculated, but it must

have been immensely great. Coexistent with the slow retirement of the waters, would be the raising of the temperature, until the glacial epoch being passed, ice action would cease to operate; and the top of the rock at length appearing as an island, it would be subjected afterwards only to the milder action of atmospheric influences.

The blocks of Limestone left by stranded floes on the Outwood and Needwood Hills, would probably sink to a much lower level than that at which they were first deposited, owing to the washing away, by the slowly retiring sea, of the softer strata of marl on which they repose. Hence we find ice action on the line of rocks of Breedon and Breedon Cloud Hills, at a height of 420 feet, and blocks of ice-carried limestone on the Outwood Hills at a height of only 310 feet.

There is no more curious fact in the teaching of Geology, than that there was a time, comparatively recently, when the temperature of this country was of an arctic character: that this glacial period followed earlier spaces of time, during which the climate was warmer, if not almost tropical: and that the frigid temperature of the glacial epoch in turn yielded to a more genial degree of heat, before the final withdrawing of the waters from the surface of our island.

NOTES ON SURNAMES.

BY THOMAS BRUSHFIELD, ESQ., J. P.

THE very interesting article "*On the Family of the Greatrakes*," in the last number of the "*RELIQUARY*," has suggested to my mind some points connected with the subject of *Surnames*, which I consider well worthy of consideration. As to the particular case mentioned in that article, I may venture to state, that the proper name of the valley called "*Gretrex Dale*," I was always told to be "*Great Rocks Dale*," and the very appearance of the place seems to me to justify that conclusion; this view of the case is strengthened by certain inscriptions on headstones, &c., in the churchyard at Wormhill. However, it is not for the purpose of raising a discussion on this particular name, that I have ventured a few remarks on the subject, but to call attention to the question of *surnames* generally; and to express a conviction that every locality has furnished somewhat to the long list which now exists. I, of course, can only point out those circumstances which lie within the range of my own memory and knowledge, in illustration of the view I take, and leave your readers to form their own conclusions on the subject. Ashford-in-the-Water is my locality, the time is limited to sixty years, and the illustrations, culled as they are from the tablet of my own memory, I now venture to introduce. An old man called, and, as far as my knowledge serves me, known as "*Owd*

Tummy Taddington," was in the habit of visiting the village once or twice a week, amusing the inhabitants by fiddling old ditties, and existing chiefly, if not entirely, on the voluntary gifts of oatcake or ha'pence which were doled out to him by his kind-hearted listeners; however, poor Tummy's fiddling came to an end—he died—and I was then first informed, to my great surprise, that his real name was Thomas Higginbotham. This is illustration number one.

About the same period in the world's history, a poor half-witted man was in the habit of visiting the village occasionally, *regularly* during some portion of the time, when Christmas smiles her festive plenteousness, and obtained trifling gifts from the inhabitants, in return for singing an old Christmas Ballad, of which my memory furnishes me with the following lines—

"When Adam was took in a slumber,
He lost a part of his side;
When he awoke—in great wonder,
He beheld a most beautiful Bride."*

This man's real name, I found out afterwards, was Shimwell or Shinford, but I never knew him, while he lived, by any other name than Jack o' Stanton. Illustration, No. 2.

Another case—a rag-gatherer who was in the habit of frequently visiting the village, to carry out his business, always went by the name of Middleton Will—I forget his real name, but I think it was Dicken. This is No. 3 illustration.

An old woman attended the village with sweetmeats, &c., regularly at the wakes time, whose name was Betty Barton, though she was generally known as Betty Rowland.

Another was the case of a poor simple-minded creature, who was in the habit of paying occasional visits to the village, for the purpose of soliciting alms, and was known as Will o' Wardlow, his real name being Garlick.

Now these five cases show pretty clearly that at a very early period the names by which these persons were familiarly known would have been fixed upon them, and would have become their surnames, arising from the circumstance, that the name of the village from which they came was the name they each were known by—

Tommy Taddington	lived at Taddington.
Jack o' Stanton	" Stanton.
Middleton Will	" Stoney Middleton.
Betty Rowland	" Rowland.
And Will o' Wardlow	" Wardlow.

But another phase of the subject is worth noticing—a person came to settle in the village as a stocking-weaver, he was a native of Scotland, and spoke his native tongue very broadly; the name he was universally known by was *John Scotchman*. He married while resi-

* Some of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" may be able to furnish us with the whole of this ancient piece of poetry.

dent in the village, and up to that time it was not generally known that his real name was Gilchrist; notwithstanding the discovery, he was ever afterwards known as John Scotchman. Now, if these illustrations can be furnished from the remembered circumstances of a small village like Ashford-in-the-Water, the large number of surnames that exist, and the origin of a considerable portion of them, will not excite much wonder. The subject is one that has not been considered unworthy the thoughts of superior minds at various periods, and to me appears both curious and interesting. About the origin of some surnames, as the *Jacksons*, *Johnsons*, *Robertsons*, *Wilson*s, *Nelson*s, &c., there can be neither doubt or difficulty; and a little consideration and reflection will dispel the mists and darkness which may be said to hang over the origin of others.

There are no doubt persons in the world who pride themselves in believing that dignity, honour, aye, *virtue* itself, exists like a charm in some ancestral surname! a comfortable and pleasing delusion! To such persons, it will not be at all palatable to be told that the name to which they attach so much importance, might probably owe its origin to circumstances of the most humble character, and that their forefathers—like the forefathers of the *Sheldons*, *Buxtons*, *Blackwells*, *Brushfields*, *Littons*, and the like—might have obtained surnames from itinerant fiddlers, singing beggars, wandering pedlars, or collectors of rags. But as Shakspeare has it—

“What’s in a name?

“That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.”

And as another mighty mind has expressed it—

“The *rank* is but the guinea’s stamp,
A man’s the gowd for a’ that.”

In connection with this subject, I may here mention that a few weeks ago, on my visiting Tideswell Church, a very ancient slab of stone, bearing an inscription, was pointed out by the clerk who accompanied me, as belonging to the *Litton* family; and he informed me that one of the *Lyttons*—I understood Sir Bulwer—had lately visited the spot, had examined this monumental stone, and made inquiries in the neighbourhood about the family of *Lyttons*, which he (Sir B.) stated originally came from *Litton* (called *Lytton* in old documents), and every particular connected therewith he was most anxious to find out.*

London, December 20th, 1863.

[* The *Lyttons*, represented in the person of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, were originally of *Litton*, in the High Peak, and Notes on this family will, I hope, one day appear in these pages.

ED. RELIQ.]

THE TRADERS' TOKENS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(Continued.)



CASTLETON.

HIS

Obverse—ROB. THORNHILL. IN. CASSLTON = HALF within the inner circle.

PENY

Reverse—A Bull standing beneath a Thorn tree, filling the entire field of the coin.

The family of Thornhill is of considerable antiquity in the County of Derby, the name being derived from the Manor of Thornhill, in the Parish of Hope, in the High Peak. The present representative of the main line, is William Pole Thornhill, Esq., M.P., of Stanton in the Peak.

Probably the issuer of this token was an innkeeper, the Bull being the sign of his hostelry, and the Thorn-tree in allusion to his name. The following extracts from the Parish Registers, relating to the issuer of this token and his family, have been kindly made for me by the Vicar of Castleton, the Rev. Hugh Ford Bacon:—

The Registers of the Parish go no further back than 1664. The name of Thornhill appears not unfrequently about that date, and disappears entirely after 1752.

1673	Oct.	Geo. son of Robt & Joanna, Baptized.
1675	Feb.	Elizth dau. of Robt. & Joanna, Bap.
1678	Feb.	Joseph, son of Robt. & Joan. Bap.
1688		Thos Thornhill, — buried.
1689		Eliz. dau. of Thos & Dorothea Thornhill, Baptized.
1692	May	Joseph, son of ditto, Bap.
1692	Oct.	Joseph Thornhill, Buried.
1693	July	Thos son of Thos & Dorothea, Bap.
1696		John son of ditto, Bap.
1697		Thos Thornhill, Buried.
1699		John Thornhill, Buried.
1701		Isaac, son of Thos & Dorothea, Bap.
1703		Anne, dau. of ditto, Bap.
1704		Robert, son of ditto, Bap.
1740		Robt. Thornhill & Ann Bramhall, Married.
1742		Isaac, son of Robt & Ann, Bap.
1747		Grace, dau of Robt & Ann, Bap.
1752		Robt Thornhill, Buried.

In the Church are some pews with carved oak doors. In the panels are the names of the then occupiers, or supposed owners, in raised letters. On one panel, the letters have been planed down to the level, but there can still be read very plainly the name ROBERT THORNHILL, 1676, which was undoubtedly the issuer of this interesting token. There is no trace or tradition of these Thornhills floating now in the parish, except that one old person remembers hearing it said that a family of Thornhills lived in a particular house, which is one of the best in the place. The person who is now owner and occupier of the house in which the Thornhills are reputed to have lived, is also occupier of the pew on which is Robert Thornhill's name; and rather singularly, is churchwarden this year (1863), an office which, it appears from the Parish Books, was held by this Robert Thornhill in 1676 and 1677. His name also occurs in the former year, in a list of contributors to a brief for the town of Northampton, burnt by fire, as giver of 1s.; and the whole collection, £2 13s. 8d., was left in the hands of Robert Thornhill.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.



Obverse—NICHOLAS . SMITH = Within the inner circle an anvil between the date 1671.

HIS

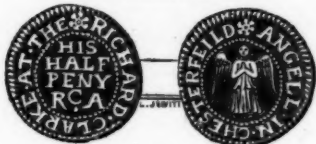
Reverse—IN . CHAPPELL . FRITH = N . S Within the inner circle.



With reference to this token, I am favoured by the following note, in reply to my inquiry, by Mr. William Bennett, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, whose name has already graced the pages of the "RELIQUARY" on more than one occasion:—

"I cannot learn any thing about the Nicholas Smith of 1671; but there is a family of that name now resident at Chapel-en-le-Frith, who carry on the business of nail-makers, and have done so to my knowledge for the last forty years. They are people of respectability in their way, and of some property; and I should have believed, from the circumstance related below, that they are lineal descendants of the Nicholas Smith the issuer of the token in 1671, if they had not informed me that the family came to this place out of Yorkshire at a more recent period. The fact may however be, as is frequently the case with the people of the High Peak, that the family may have migrated into Yorkshire from Chapel-en-le-Frith, and returned at the time of their last coming here to reside, which was about fifty years ago. The circumstances before adverted to, and from which I should have drawn the inference of the present Smiths being descendants of your Nicholas Smith is, that they are possessors of an antique caudle-cup, of porcelain or China-ware, bearing the same device as the token mentioned in your note, namely *an anvil*, accompanied by the other insignia of the Blacksmiths Arms, the sledge-hammer and tongs; together with the name of (I suppose), the first proprietor of the cup, Thomas Smith, and the date 1793. Thomas Smith was the grandfather of the present nailmaker, Mr. John Smith; and his sons, John and Jonathan Smith, came to Chapel-en-le-Frith about half-a-century ago, possibly, as I said before, returning 'more Incolarum' to the abode of their ancestors, though there is no evidence or family tradition that such was the case."

CHESTERFIELD.



HIS

Obverse—RICHARD . CLARKE . AT . THE = HIS HALF PENNY within the inner circle.

C
R . A

Reverse—ANGELL . IN . CHESTERFIELD = Filling the field within the inner circle, a front figure of a robed angel standing, hands clasped in prayer on the breast, wings expanded.





C

Obverse—RICHARD . CLARKE . AT . THE = R . A within the inner circle.

Reverse—ANGELL . CHESTERFEILD = An angel as in the last.

This is a Farthing token.

The Angel at Chesterfield is still, at the present day, as doubtless it was when kept by Richard Clarke, the issuer of these tokens, the principal Inn in the town. It is situated in the Market-place, and is a good and commodious but old-fashioned building. The Angel is one of the oldest of Tavern signs.

The Clarks are an old family in Chesterfield. One of the family, Samuel Clarke, who died in 1741, at an advanced age, was made one of the four Messengers in Ordinary attending the Great Seal in 1690.

For the following highly interesting extracts from the Parish Registers, relating to the issuer of these tokens, and the family of Clarke, I am indebted to Mr. Frederick Bradley, of Chesterfield, who has kindly made these and other extracts, relating to Chesterfield issuers, at my request, and at considerable trouble.

Marchij: 1635: Radŭs filius Radulphi Clarke Maior sepult xxj^o die.

Augustij: 1637: Nicholaus Clarke: Towne Clarke: sepult ix^o die.

Februarij: 1642: Mr Gulielmus Clarke Alderman sepult xxiiij^o die.

September: 1648: Radŭs Clarke Vintiner sepultus iij^o.

Augustij: 1680: M^r Radŭs Clarke Aldermanus sepult j^o.

Maij: 1680: Ricŭs Clarke gēn nŭp. unus Aldermanus Burgi de Chesterfield sepult ij^o.

September: 1648: Gilbertus filius Ricŭi Clarke baptizat. xxij^o et alter filius gēn non baptizatus sed mortuus et sepult xxij^o die. Gilbertus filius Ricŭi Clarke sepultus xxix^o die.

September: 1649: Anna filia Ricŭi Clarke vintiner bapt. x^o die.

October: 1650: Julian filia M^ri Ricŭi Clarke bapt.

April: 1655: Elisabeth y^e daughter of Richard & Anne Clarke bo: vth.

March: 1656: Richard the son of Mr. Richard Clarke borne the xxvth.

August: 1659: Martha the daughter of Richd & Anne Clarke bo: iijd.

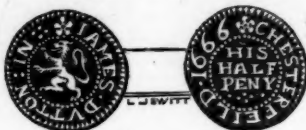
Octobris: 1660: Nicolas filius M^ri Ricŭi Clarke bapt. xxx^o.

Aprilis: 1661: Nicolas filius M^ri Ricŭi Clarke sepult viij^o.

Januarij: 1662: Samuel filius. M^ri Ricŭi Clarke bapt. xxx^o.

Maij: 1682: Martha Clarke filia Richardi Clarke nŭp. Aldermān sepult xij^o.

William Clarke, Mayor of Chesterfield, 1633. William Clarke, Mayor, 1722 & 1735.



Obverse—IAMES . DUTTON . IN = In the field, a lion rampant within the inner circle.

HIS

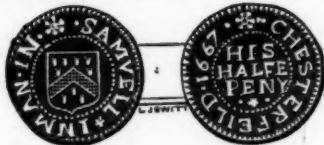
Reverse—CHESTERFEILD . 1666 = HALF within the inner circle.

PENY

. . .

This was most probably a Tavern token, the lion rampant being the "Red Lion," or "Golden Lion." The following extracts relate to the issuer of this token, who, it appears, died in 1684:

August: 1648: Anna filia Jacobi Dutton baptizat. xxvijo. die.
 Februarij: 1650: Jacobs. filius Jacobi Dutton bapt. xxvjo. die.
 April: 1654: Imanuel y^e son of James Dutton borne xxth.
 August: 1654: Anne the daughter of James Dutton buried y^e ij day.
 Aprill: 1656: Immanuel the son of James Dutton dyed 26th & buried xxvijth.
 November: 1656: John the son of James Dutton borne j.
 Junij: 1670: Willus filius Jacobi Dutton sepult in Templo xxvijo.
 Maroij: 1684: Jacobus Dutton Jun. sepult ix^o.
 Thomas Dutton, Mayor of Chesterfield, 1790, 1797, 1800, &c. Samuel Dutton,
 Mayor, 1818, 1820, 1824, &c. &c.



Obverse—SAMVELL . INMAN . IN = On a shield, within the inner circle,
 the Grocers' Arms.

Reverse—CHESTERFEILD . 1667 = HIS
 HALFE within the inner circle.
 PENY
 . . .

The token here described is believed to be unique; at all events it is the only example which has come under my notice, and has not been described either by Boyne or Brockett.

Persons of the name of Inman are, or were lately, residing at Chesterfield. From the Parish Register, it appears that the issuer of this token died in 1681 or 2; there being two Samuels, father and son, the latter of whom survived the former rather more than a year.

December: 1676: Elizabetha vxor Samuelis Inman sepult xxvijo.
 Julij: 1679: Franciscus filius Samuelis & Jane Inman baptizat. vjo.
 Septembris: 1680: Samuel filius Willi & Elizabethe Inman baptizatus erat xijo.
 Februarij: 1681: Samuel Inman Junior sepult die xxvijo.
 Julij: 1682: Samuel Inman gen. sepult xxvijo.
 Augusti: 1687: Gulielmus Inman gen. sepult v^o.
 Samuel Inman, Mayor of Chesterfield 1730 & 1736.



Obverse—WILLIAM . MILNES = On a shield the Grocers' Arms within
 the inner circle.

Reverse—IN . CHESTERFEILD . 1667 = HIS
 HALF within the inner circle.
 PENNY

The family of Milnes is one of some note in the county, and has for several generations been connected with Chesterfield. Richard Milnes, who died in 1623, was an Alderman of Chesterfield, and many of the same family have been persons of substance in the town. A William Milnes, of Brimington, died September 14th, 1636, aged 60; and his wife Alice on the 1st of May, 1681. Their daughter Isabel was wife of Mr. Alderman Brailsford, and their daughter Dorothy was the wife of Mr. Alderman Revell, both of Chesterfield. Their son, William Milnes, died in 1717, aged 56.

William Milnes, grocer, the issuer of this token died, as appears from the following entries in the Parish Register, in the year 1669, and was succeeded by his son James, who was an Alderman of the Borough, and died in 1679.

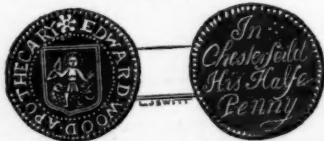
Februarij: 1637: Filia Willi Milnes de Chesterfeild sine Bapt. sepult^o xiii^o. die
 Novembris: 1638: Gulielmus Milnes de Chesterfeild sepult xx^o. die.
 Aprilis: 1663: Jacobus filius Willi Milnes bapt. xxix.
 Octobris: 1667: Elisabetha filia Willi Milnes sepult xiii^o.
 Septembris: 1668: Isabella filia Willi Milnes bapt. xvij^o.
 Octobris: 1669: Willus Milnes Grocer sepult xxi^o.
 Maij: 1679: Jacobus Milnes gen. nup. Grocer & Alderman Burgi de Chesterfeild sepultus xxv^o.
 Richard Milnes, Mayor of Chesterfield, 1625. John Milnes, Mayor, 1694. Richard Milnes, Mayor, 1734.



Obverse—THOMAS . RADFORD . IN = On a shield, within the inner circle, the Haberdashers' Arms.

Reverse—CHESTERFEILD . 1666 = HIS HALF PENNY within the inner circle.

Septembris: 1636: Hellena filia Gulielmi et Hellenæ Radford de Chesterf. Bapt. xxv^o. die.
 Julij: 1669: Anna filia Johis Radford bapt. ———.
 April: 2d. 1672: Jana filia Thome Radford bapt. viij^o. die.
 Januarius: 1674: Newton filius Thome Radford bapt. xx^o.
 Aprilis: 1677: Maria filia Thome Radford. bapt. xvij^o.
 Junij: 1679: Jana filia Thome Radford sepult xvj^o.
 Novembris: 1679: Francisca filia Thome Radford & Elizab. vx. baptizata xj^o.
 September: 1696: Thomas Radford sepult xxvij^o.



Obverse—EDWARD . WOOD . APOTHECARY = On a shield, within the inner circle, the Apothecaries' Arms.

Reverse—*In* Chesterfeild
 His Halfe Penny
 In writing letters, in four lines, filling the entire field of the coin.

The Apothecaries' Arms are *azure*, Apollo, with his head radiant, holding in his sinister hand a bow, and in his dexter hand an arrow, all *or*; supplanting (or bestriding) a serpent, *argent*. The crest of this company is, on a wreath, a Rhinoceros statant, *proper*. The supporters are two Unicorns, *or*, armed, coined, and hooved, *argent*. The motto is—*Opiferyue per orbem dicor*. Until the year 1617, the Apothecaries were united with the Grocers, but in that year (17th James I.), they were, on

the 6th of December, incorporated, when these arms were confirmed to them by Camden. On tokens, these arms are occasionally used without a shield, and in some instances the crest only is used.



Obverse—RICHARD . WOOD = Three sportsmen and a dog within the inner circle.

Reverse—OF . CHESTERFIELD = R . W within the inner circle.

The issuers of these two interesting tokens, Edward and Richard Wood, were father and son. They were both Apothecaries in Chesterfield.

In the Parish Register is the following interesting entry relating to Edward Wood—

October: 1655: The Intencion of mariage betweene Mr. Edward Wood son & heire apparant of Mr. Richard Wood of Chest'field Apothecary of the one parte And Alice Watkinson the daughter of Godfrey Watkinson the younger of Brampton pish. in the County of Derby gent. onth' othr. pte. the 13th 20th & 27th dayes.

December: 1656: Mary the daughter of Edward & Alice Wood borne vth.

February: 1656: Mary the daughter of Mr. Edw: Wood dyed xjth. & buried xijth.

March: 1657: Richard the son of Edward & Alice Wood borne vth.

Februarius: 1674: Nathaniel filius Edri Wood Apoth. bapt. ij^{do}. die.

March: 1697-8: Alicia vxor Edwardi Wood sepult i^{vo}.

December: 1700: Sepult. Edras Wood gen. xxo.

Octobr. 1656: Mr. Richard Wood Maior for the yeare ensuing.

Junii: 1635: Maria filia Richardi et Marie Wood de Chesterf. bapt. vijs. die.

Aprilis: 1638: Robertus filius Rici et Marie Wood bapt. octauo die.

Februarij: 1658: Mr. Richard Wood late Alderman dyed ye xxijth. and buried the xxvth.

Richard Wood Mayor of Chesterfield 1703 & 1710.

A Richard Wood, by will, dated January 19th, 1658, assigned a bond for £50, and £10 in money to be paid by his executrix, to be laid out in land, the interest from which was to be annually given, 40s. to the vicar for preaching two sermons, January 1st, and June 24th; and the remaining 20s. to be given to poor housekeepers, not common beggars, every fifth of November.

In connection with these tokens a most interesting discovery was made in the middle of last century. In April, 1757, Edward Wood, gentleman, of Chesterfield, son of Richard Wood, the issuer of the last described token, died, and among his effects the press and dies of his father's and grandfather's tokens were found and disposed of. This Edward Wood is buried in the parish church of Chesterfield, a slab on the chancel floor bearing the following inscription:—

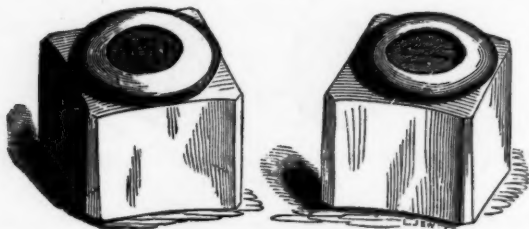
"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Rebecca Wood, the wife of Edward Wood, gent, of this town, who departed this life December the 24th, 1755, aged 65.

"Also the body of Edward Wood, gent, who departed this life April 27, 1757, aged 65."

An account of the press and die was fortunately communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by that fine old Derbyshire antiquary, Dr. Samuel Pegge, who had purchased one of the pair of dies. This account I reprint, with copies of the engravings which accompanied it.

"At the borough of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, Mr. Edward Wood, and afterwards his son Richard Wood, who were both of them apothecaries, coin'd money amongst others; and on the death of the late Mr. Edward Wood, son of the said Richard, the dies and the press were found in the house, from whence we are enabled to comprehend the whole process, which may be presum'd not to have been very intricate. These Woods coined only halfpennies, and there were two sets of dies, one for the father's, and the other for the son's money, who I suppose had a sett of dies made for himself on his father's decease. They were apothecaries, as was mentioned above, and the device was accordingly *Apollo Opifer*. These dies I have seen, and by the favour of the

gentlemen concern'd, to whom I am greatly oblig'd, one set has fallen into my possession. What I mean by a set is an obverse and reverse; these were cut upon two



small pieces of steel, which were afterwards welded upon a larger block of iron, of which the size and the form are expressed in the engraving. The press consisted of four pieces of good oak, not less than four inches thick, and very strongly dovetail'd together. In the upper cross piece was fasten'd an iron box with a female screw, thro' which there passed a stout iron screw of an inch or more diameter, to the bottom of which was fixed one of the dies, whilst the other was received into a square hole made in the bottom cross piece, where it lay very steady as in a proper bed. The screw was wrought by hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles affixed to the top of it, of about 9 inches long each. And thus, after the copper was reduc'd to a proper thickness, shorn to a size, and commodiously rounded, many hundreds of halfpence might be coined, by two persons, in a very short time, by a man we will suppose to ply the screw, and a woman or boy to put on and take off the pieces. And yet, I assure you, sir, these *Chesterfield* halfpennies were extremely well struck." "S. P."

It would be highly interesting to know where this press and the two pairs of dies now are, and I trust, that should any reader of the "RELIQUARY" be able to give any information concerning them, he will communicate with me.

CRICH.

Obverse—THOMAS . LOWE =

Reverse—OF . CRICHE . BUTCHER . 1669 =

Of this token, not having met with an example, I am able only to give this imperfect description, but trust to future research bringing to light a specimen of this interesting issue.



Obverse—ROBERT . BOBBETT = A Malt Shovel.

Reverse—IN . CREECH . 60 = within the inner circle the initials R B

The issuer of this token was evidently, as indicated by the shovel on the obverse, a maltster. The contraction of "60" for the date 1660, is unusual. There is a very reasonable doubt whether this token does not belong, as placed by Boyne, to Creech in Somersetshire. As there is, however, a possibility of its belonging to the Derbyshire series, I have thought it well to engrave it. Bobbett is undoubtedly a Somersetshire, not a Derbyshire, name.

CROMFORD.



This interesting coin, of which I here engrave the obverse only, is a Spanish Dollar of Charles III. of the year 1801, struck at the Mexican silver mines, at the time when that now wretched country was under the Spanish rule. It is of the kind commonly called the "pillar dollar," from the circumstance of having a pillar on each side of the Spanish Arms on the reverse; the pillar dollars are in many countries more esteemed than the other Spanish dollars, and pass at a higher price, though they are not of more intrinsic value than the other varieties.

The great scarcity of silver money during the Continental Wars of George III., caused by the Government entirely neglecting to provide a legal currency, induced many persons to issue their pieces of necessity. The token of the Cromford Bank must have been issued before the year 1804, as in that year, the dollar had risen in value to 5s.; in 1811 the dollar rose to 5s. 6d., and for a short time to 6s., so much had the value of silver money increased, compared with the Bank paper money, which by authority of Act of Parliament had been made a legal tender, and also inconvertible into cash by the Bank.

The Dollar issued at Cromford, has been struck with a small circular die, on the bust of the King, with the words CROMFORD, DERBYSHIRE, and the value 4/9 (four shillings and nine pence) in figures. The dollar thus struck by Messrs. Arkwright, became current for 4s. 9d., in the same manner as the same coins did when struck by the Bank of England, with a small head of the King (Geo. III.) in an oval on the bust. The example here engraved, for which I am indebted to my friend, Mr. Boyne, is the only one of Cromford which has come under my notice, and is, I believe, as yet unedited. The British Museum also possesses a specimen of this rare token.

(To be continued.)

Derby.

LEGEND OF THE PARSON'S TORR, LATHKIL DALE.

BY THE REV. W. R. BELL.

The following Ballad is founded partly on *facts*, and partly on *local traditions*. For the *facts*, reference must be made to the copy of the Coroner's Inquest, on the body of the unfortunate hero of the story, at the end of the Ballad—and, for the *traditions*, or rather perhaps—samples of them, to the Ballad itself.

The scene of the story comprises the towns of Bakewell and Monyash, and the mountainous country between them, the western part of which—that bordering on Lathkil and Harlow Dales—being one of the most romantic districts of the Peak.

The writer had often heard the story from the lips of aged inhabitants of the locality, before he thought of attempting to preserve it in song, and should his endeavours to perpetuate it in this way be deemed in the least acceptable, he will rejoice to think that he has neither presumed too much upon the courtesy of the Editor, nor upon the leniency and forbearance of the readers of the “RELIQUARY.”

Bakewell, Oct. 11th, 1863.

THE PARSON'S TORR.

THE Parson of Monyash, late one eve,
Sat in his old oak armchair;
And a playful flame in the low turf fire
Oft-times shewed him sitting there.

What was it that made that kind-hearted man
Sit pensively there alone?
Did other men's sorrows make sad his heart?
Or, say—a glimpse of his own?

Black dark was that night and stormy withal,
It rained as 'twould rain a sea;
And round and within the old Parsonage house
The wind moaned pitiously.

Still sat he deep musing till midnight hour,
And then in a waking dream—
He quailed to hear mid the tempest a crash,
And eke a wild piercing scream.

O mercy! cried he, with faltering breath,
What sounds are these which I hear?
May evil be far from both me and mine!
Good Lord, be thou to us near!

No longer sat he in that old armchair,
But prayed and lay down in bed ;
And strove hard to sleep, and not hear the storm
That scowled and raged o'er his head.

But sleep seldom comes when 'tis most desired,
And leaft to a troubled mind ;
And the Parson lay wake long time, I ween,
'Ere soft repose he could find.

As the dark hours of night passed slowly on,
He slept as weary man will ;
But light was his sleep, and broken his rest,
And sad his fore-dread of ill.

Thus restless he lay, and at early dawn
He dreamt that he fell amain,
Down—down an abyfs of fathomless depth,
Loud shrieking for help in vain.

He woke up at once with a sudden shock,
And threw out his arms widepread ;
Good heavens ! he gasped, what ill-omen is this ?
Where am I—with quick or dead ?

Right well was he pleased to find 'twas a dream—
That still he was safe and sound :
With the last shades of night, fear passed away,
And joy once again came round.

The morning was calm, and the storm was hushed,
Nor wind, nor rain swept the sky ;
And betimes he arose, for bound was he
To Bakewell that day to hie.

Old Hugh brought his horse to the garden gate,
And saw him all safe astride ;
Good bye ! quoth the Parson ; quoth Hugh, good bye !
I wish you a pleasant ride !

Forth rode he across the lone trackless moor,
His thoughts on his errand bent ;
And hoped he right soon to come back again
The very same way he went.

The journey to Bakewell he safely made
A little before mid-day :
But Vicar and people were all at church,^(a)
Where they were oft wont to pray.

^(a) At the *Friday morning's service*.

I'll put up my beast, quoth the Parson, here,
 At the White Horse hostlery;^(b)
 And go up to Church, that when prayers are done,
 The Vicar I there may see.

But ere he could reach the Old Newark door,^(c)
 Both Priest and people were gone;
 And the Vicar to soothe a dying man,
 To Over Haddon sped on.

'Twas three past noon when the Vicar came back,
 The Parson he asked to dine,
 And time stole a march on the heedless guest,
 Six struck as he sat at wine.

Up rose he from table and took his leave,
 Quite startled to find it late;
 He called for his horse at the hostlery,
 And homeward was soon agate.

As he rode up the hill, past All Saints' Church,
 The moon just one glance bestowed,
 And the wierd-like form of the old Stone Cross,^(d)
 In the Church-yard, dimly shewed.

Still higher and higher he climbed the hill,
 Yet more and more dark it grew;
 The drizzling rain became fleet as he climbed,
 And the wind more keenly blew.

Ah! thick was the mist on the moor that night,
 Poor night, he had lost his way!
 The north-east wind blowing strong on his right,
 To the left had made him stray.

And now he was close to lone Haddon Grove,
 Bewildered upon the moor;
 Slow leading his horse that followed behind,
 Himself groping on before.

Still onward and leeward, at last he came
 To the edge of Harlow Dale;
 From his cave^(e) the Lathkil a warning roared,
 But louder then howled the gale.

(b) Now called the *Rutland Arms*.

(c) The door in the south transept, locally called the *Newark Door*.

(d) A very ancient Stone Cross, adorned with scroll-work ornaments.

(e) The Lathkil issues from a cavern in the limestone rock, right opposite the Parson's Torr.

On the brink of Fox Torr the doomed man stood,
And tugged the bridle in vain ;
His horse would not move—then quick started back,
And, snap, went each bridle-rein !

Then headlong fell he o'er the lofty cliff,
He shrieked, and sank in the gloom ;
Down—down to the bottom he swiftly sped,
And death was his dreadful doom.

The dead-man lay cold on the blood-stained rocks—
The darknefs did him enshroud ;—
And the owls high up in the ivy-clad Torr,⁽¹⁾
Bewailed him all night full loud.

O little thought they in the old thatched cot,
Hard by the Parfonage gate ;
Their master they never again should see,
Nor ope to him soon nor late !

This night is no better than last, quoth Hugh,
And master has not come back ;
I hope he is hale and safe housed with friends,
And has of good cheer no lack.

Quoth Betty, I liked not his morning ride—
I fear he's in evil plight—
A Friday's venture's, no luck ! I've heard say,
God help him if out this night.

At dawn of next day, old Betty went forth
To milk the cow in the shed ;—
And saw him sitting upon a large stone,
All pale, and mute—with bare head.

But a moment she turned her eyes away,
A fall she heard and a groan ;
She looked again, but, no Parson was there,
He'd vanished from off the stone !

Soon spread the dread tale through Monyash town—
They made a great hue and cry ;
And some off to this place—and some to that,
To seek the lost man did hie.

⁽¹⁾ The Parson's Torr is overgrown with ivy, and two stuffed specimens of the owls that formerly roosted in it, may be seen at Mrs. Walwyn's, in whose farm the Torr is situated.

Bad tidings from Bakewell—no Parfon there—
 No Parfon could elfe be found ;
 'Twas noon, yet no tidings—they still search'd on,
 And miss'd they no likely ground.

At laft the searchers went into the Dale,
 And there at the foot of Fox Torr—
 They found the Parfon, all cold and dead,
 'Mong the rocks all ftained with gore.

They took up his corfe—and fix ftalwart men,
 Slowly bore it along the Dale ;
 And they laid the dead in his houfe that night,
 And many did him bewail.

When time had paffed over—a day or twain,
 They buried him in the grave ;
 And his bones now reft in the lone Churchyard,
 Till doomfday them thence fhall crave.

O dread was the death of that lucklefs man—
 Not foon will it be forgot ;
 The difmal ftory—for ages to come—
 Will often be told, I wot.

You may not now fee in Monyafh town
 The deadman's fear tuft of grafs ; ^(a)
 But ftill it is there, in memory ftored,
 And thence it never fhall pafs.

You may not now find Fox Torr by that name,
 The fwain thus knows it no more ;
 But pointing thereat from the Lathkil grot,
 He'll fhew you the Parfon's Torr.

And now, my dear friends, what more need I fay ?
 I've told you the ftory through :—
 If you've in the laft been pleas'd with my fong,
 Then I am well-pleas'd with you.

Honor of Tutbury,
 parcell of the
 Dutchy of Lancaster,
 County of Derby.

An Inquisition indented, taken at MONYASH, within the Honor and County aforesaid, the fourteenth day of October in the Seventeenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c., and, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-

(a) A tuft of grass which the dead man clenched in his hand, was in existence until lately, but it has now disappeared, through slow decay, or the accidental breaking of the bottle in which it had been so long preserved.

six, before John Mander, Gentleman, Coroner of our said Lord the King for his Honor aforesaid : UPON view of the Body of the Reverend Robert Lomas, Clerk, then and there lying dead,—upon the Oaths of Mr. Samuel Barker, Thomas Critchlow, John Bateman, Thomas Holme, Henry Goule, Edmund Livesley, W^m Morewood, George Allen, Richard Hibbert, Joseph Brassington, Ralph Wheeldon, Francis Smith, good and lawfull men of the Honor and County aforesaid ; who, being sworn and charged to enquire on the part of the said Lord the King, how, upon, where, and after what manner and sort deceased came to his death, DO SAY, that upon Saturday the twelfth instant, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon of the same day, the deceased was found dead, in a certain place near Monyash aforesaid, called Harlow Dale, with divers mortal wounds and bruises upon him : AND, that the said Deceased, having been to Bakewell on the day before, was returning home to his House in Monyash late in the Evening, lost his way as was supposed, and wandering about the Common of Monyash aforesaid, he at last got to the edge of a dangerous precipice, called Fox Torr, where he accidentally fell down the same, in which fall he received divers mortal wounds and bruises, of which he then and there presently died : AND so, we the said Coroner and Jurors abovesaid DO SAY, the Deceased came to his death in manner aforesaid, without any felonious circumstances attending the same. In Testimony whereof, as well the Coroner as the Jurors abovesaid, have hereunto set their hands, the day and year first abovewritten.

J^{no}. MANDER, Coro^r.

SAM^l BARKER,
THO^s CRITCHLOW,
JOHN BATEMAN,
THOS. HOULME,
FRANCIS SMITH,
EDMUND LIVESLEY,
JOSEPH BRASSINGTON,

WILLIAM MOREWOOD,
his
RICH^d × HIBBERD,
mark
his
HENRY × GOULE,
mark
RALPH WHEELDON,
GEORGE ALLIN.

Endorsed :

14th Oct^r 1776
Inq^{ts} at Monyash on Rev^d
Mr. Lomas, killed by a fall
down Rocks.

WRIGHT, OF DERBY. A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

BY W. BEMROSE, JUN.

"That even by Genius excellence is bought
With length of labour, and a life of thought."



JOSEPH WRIGHT, the eminent painter, whose portrait, from an original drawing in the possession of the writer, will be seen on Plate XIX., and who is usually known as "Wright, of Derby," in contradistinction to another painter of the same name, was a man of such great genius, of such unbounded popularity, and his works were of so great repute, not only in his own day, but down to the present hour, that it has been thought a brief memoir of him would be acceptable to the readers of the "RELIQUARY," where the biographies of other "Worthies of Derbyshire" have already appeared. As a connection of the family, and being possessed of many interesting papers relating to the great

painter, I have therefore consented to throw together the following brief outline of his career; for that purpose I have thought it best to confine myself entirely to facts connected with his life, rather than to make this paper an exordium on his wondrous powers of conception, or his extraordinary abilities as a colourist, and a faithful delineator of nature. These points have already been well spoken of, as I may perhaps have occasion to show by extracts from contemporary writers, and it will be sufficient for my present purpose, to confine myself to matters connected immediately with the biography of the man himself.

Joseph Wright was born at Derby, in the the house, No. 28, Iron-gate, now occupied by Mr. Simmonds and the Churchmen's Union, on the third of September, 1734; at the Grammar School of which town he was educated, under the Rev. Mr. Almond. He was the third son of Mr. John Wright, an attorney of that place. This Mr. John Wright, from his upright conduct upon all occasions, was known by the flattering name of "Equity Wright;" and it is said, that frequently when applied to respecting any case which he thought only required explanation, it was his wont to reconcile the parties as a friend, without making fee or charge. Speaking of "Equity Wright," an attorney of Derby, some years after his death, said, "he might have died very rich, had he acted like the generality of his profession." There can be no doubt that he was a thoroughly good lawyer, for on more than one occasion, when he waited on the celebrated Sir Eardley Wilmot, of Osmaston, for an opinion, Sir Eardley has said to him, "You are come to throw away a guinea with me, Mr. Wright, for you know the law as well as I do." The grandfather of Joseph Wright was likewise an attorney of Derby,



J. Wright.

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and apparently bore the same character as his son ; and there is still in the possession of the family a letter, addressed to him by "the great Lord Chesterfield," dated April 13, 1704, in which his Lordship says, "I am much satisfied to find that Mr. Thacker and my daughter Wotton have employed in their affairs a character from whom everybody may expect fair dealing."

Young Wright, the subject of this memoir, early manifested a taste for mechanics, and possessing an active mind, often employed his leisure hours in frequenting various workshops in the town to watch the men at work, and afterwards amused himself by making the same kind of things he had seen made. In this he used but few tools, a penknife performing the principal part of his work. One of his favourite resorts was Brown's (now Hall's) marble works, and with a knife he made a small chimney-piece like one put up at the time for his father ; there is also in existence a small white marble mortar and pestle turned by him, and a most interesting spinning-wheel, with fliers and spooles, also made by the boy-genius, upon which his sister spun half-a-pound of flax. He also made a small clock-case, dial and key, but failed in forming the works.

Having probably at the fair seen a "raree show," he considered attentively upon what principle it could be formed, and having discovered the manner of placing the glasses, completed a show about three feet high ; having done this, Wright went to the showman and told him he had made a show like his, the man would not at first believe him, but upon inquiring how he had made it, and finding it was quite correct, he earnestly begged that the boy would not tell any one by what means he had effected it. This show exhibiting some Italian views, was afterwards the delight of his children and nieces.

When the Scotch army, under Prince Charles Edward, came to Derby, in December, 1745, the elder Mr. Wright, father of the painter, took his wife, two daughters, and Joe, as he was generally called, to Repton, vainly thinking that the rebels could not cross the Trent, as there was no bridge at that time there. His two eldest sons, John and Richard, had been placed at school there the preceding July, under the Rev. Mr. Ashley, and much to the surprise of the family and of the Wrights, three officers and forty men were quartered in the house. During their stay they saw a small gun, with which they were so much struck as to make inquiries respecting it, and upon being told it was made by master Joseph, "they wished they could see the little gentleman, they would take him with them, for they were sure he must be an ingenious boy to make that gun." At Repton, young Wright saw a "Christmas-Piece," which belonged to one of the boys ; for a long time this piece engrossed his mind, he could think of nothing else, and dwelt upon it until he determined to try to draw. Thus, at eleven years of age he took to drawing, and at once nearly, if not entirely, left off his mechanical pursuits.

His father being averse to his drawing, thinking it would never be of use to him, and might withdraw his attention from more necessary pursuits, young Wright used to draw, unknown to his friends, in the attic, where he spent all his spare time. Having nothing from which

to study, he copied half the public-house signs in the town, which at that time exhibited more "pictures" than at the present day, and it is related of him, that when he had completed his copy of the sign of "Robin Hood and Little John," near his residence, he was highly delighted, as he was likewise when he had finished the "Buck in the Park." The "Buck in the Park"—a sign by which an inn in the town is still known at the present day—is the arms of the Borough of Derby, which are *azure*, a buck couchant, enclosed in park-palings, all *proper*. His method was, after looking long and earnestly at the sign, to go home and draw as much as he could remember of it. When at a loss, he returned and examined the sign, and then ran back as rapidly as possible, so that he might not lose the impression produced on his mind, and thus he continued until the drawing was finished. His mother noticing his conduct, and wishing to know why he spent so much time in the attic I have spoken of, entered it and discovered his employment. The boy-artist earnestly begged that she would not tell his father, and this request, fortunately for the world, was granted. At length his father, finding his decided turn for painting, determined upon placing him with the most eminent artist of the time; and in 1751, when he was seventeen years of age, he, after careful inquiry amongst friends in London, placed him with Hudson,* the portrait painter, with whom he remained as a student for two years. Wright, however, whether justly or not, appears to have soon become dissatisfied with the subjects which Hudson gave him to copy, and which, if they were of the kind seen after his death, stiff formal portraits in white chalk upon blue paper, was not to be wondered at; amongst them was a spirited resemblance of himself, and it was thought probable, that the artist tired of such drawing, had amused himself by studying from nature.

Young Wright like most young men, was fond of a frolic, but a practical joke which he played at Hudson's, effectually cured him of these mischievous propensities. It appears that the lay-figure at Hudson's was upon low wheels, and having tied a piece of string to it, which he conveyed under the door, Wright, the next morning, whilst the servant-maid was cleaning the grate, stationed himself at the door, which was a little open, to amuse himself at her surprise at seeing it move. Having waited his opportunity, he gently pulled the string, and when the girl turned to look, suddenly stopped. She took no further notice of it until he drew it more decidedly and continued doing so, whilst she earnestly watched its progress; at last, being convinced that it was moving, she threw down her brush and rushed out of the room, and would, in her fright, have precipitated herself over the rails of the stairs, if he had not caught her. He was so much alarmed when he saw how greatly she was agitated, and thought what would have been the probable consequence of such a fall, that he determined never again to indulge in practical jokes, a resolution which he seems never to have forgotten. This circumstance made such an impression upon his mind, that he could not hear with

* Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mortimer were also pupils under Hudson.

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patience of any attempt to frighten people, as "there was no knowing to what consequences it might lead."

Upon the expiration of the period for which he had been placed with Hudson, Wright, at the age of nineteen, returned to Derby, and soon afterwards painted the portraits of his father and mother, his two sisters, his brother, and himself. These were probably the first portraits he had painted, as when they sat to him, he had only—it must be remembered—been two years at his profession. At this time he also painted the portraits of many of his friends, and of members of the principal families in the neighbourhood. Being, however, dissatisfied with his progress, he returned to London, to study under Hudson for the second time, in 1756, and remained with him for fifteen months, often lamenting during that period that he could not obtain better instruction, there being no one of eminence in England at that time.

Painting was not Wright's only pursuit. He was a real lover of music, and was considered by those able to judge, to be a first rate amateur performer upon the flute, which he was taught by Tacet. From the instrument being at first placed in his left hand, he could never play right-handed, and to accommodate so unusual a habit, he had a flute specially made with two additional parts. Mr. Denby, the organist at All Saints' Church, at this time had weekly concerts at his house, at which Wright played the flute, Burdet (who published a Map of Derbyshire in 1767, and then resided in Derby), the violoncello, and the Rev. Mr. Hope, "thorough bass on the harpsichord," the Rev. Mr. Blackwall, and Mr. Charles Denby, first and second violins. These were joyous evenings in which Wright took a prominent part, as, though naturally shy and retiring, he was of a social and lively disposition, and became the life of the party. An old inhabitant of Derby, Mr. Haden, used to relate, that Wright once asked him whether he should teach him to draw or to play on the flute, and that he foolishly chose the latter. Wright, he said, was a very pleasant master, and told him that Madeira was the best medicine for the flute, therefore when he gave him a lesson, he always ordered in a bottle of Madeira. Mrs. Cade (his daughter) has related, that he used to play upon the flute in the evening, after he had prepared his palette for the next day; and that the Rev. Thomas Gisborne (who then resided in St. Helen's House, at the top of Bridge Gate, and afterwards at Yoxall Lodge, Needwood Forest), was in the habit of drawing with him in the morning, and playing upon the flute in the evening. She also recollected going with him to Darley Grove, where he delighted to hear the echoes to his flute.

Mr. Wright was allowed a room at the Town Hall when he wished to exhibit his pictures, and could not show them to advantage at his father's. He there painted the gentlemen of the Derby Hunt, which painting now hangs in the Hall of W. Mundy, Esq., M.P., of Markeaton Hall, having been placed there by his grandfather, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, the Poet, who, from an Elegy written by him in 1765, appears to have been "The life, the leader of the hunter frain."

When Mr. Wright returned from London the second time, he con-

tinued to paint portraits in Derbyshire and the neighbouring counties. There is, however, nothing to show when he began painting landscapes and candle-light pictures, but this was probably not until after his return from Italy. Edwards, in his *Anecdotes of Painters*, says, "In 1765, Mr. Wright sent two pictures to the Exhibition at the Great Room, in Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, which were much noticed; the following year he sent three, one of which confirmed his reputation as a painter of candle-light and fire-pieces." The picture here referred to was "The Orrery."

In "A Poetical Display of the Merits and Demerits of the Capital Paintings Exhibited at Spring Gardens, 1767," are the following lines:—

"Orrery Wright shall there the test abide,
In high historic style and epic pride;
His Indian Captain makes the Critics stare,
And awes their envy with his martial air.
This piece comes out and meets the eager eye,
And gives to sight, almost to touch, the lie.
The canvas stands behind, detach'd by art,
The whole is noble, and sublime each part.
His candle-lights afford no mighty treat,
The puny playthings of a hand so great."

In a poem called, "The Exhibition by an Impartial Hand," is the following:—

"What bright phenomenon there strikes my eyes?
What new rais'd constellations in those skies?
With splendour strange, and rays unseen before,
Thro' dusky mediums glitter more and more;
Delightful prodigy, amazing skill;
But let me near approach, nay, nearer still;
Were ever Truth and Fallacy so joined!
Such graceful truth with such deceit combined;
Inchanting group, strong magic hide the wall!
Some more than human hand hath wrought it all!
What mighty wonders by his art are done,
The glorious Orrery* without a sun
Illumines all with magic mimic blaze,
And fills the wide expanse with borrow'd rays:
What striking characters are here display'd
In bright fictitious lights serene array'd,
What awful science in that face appears,†
Replete with wisdom and made gray with years;
All see yon prompt impatient pupil glow,‡
Now mark the children at their sport below;
Betwixt the two extremes a medium find,
That sage§ seems satisfied with feasted mind.
And cool attention listens to the lore;
Of learned lecture, and enjoys his store;
Without a rival let this "Wright" be known,
For this amazing province is his own."

In November, 1773, Wright, his wife (he having married in the previous July), and Mr. Hurlston,|| set sail in the "Jupiter" for

* Well-known through mezzotinto by Pether. The painting is now in the possession of Mr. F. Wright, of Osmaston Manor.

† Mr. Denby, Organist, All Saints' Church.

‡ Mr. J. P. Burdett.

§ Said to be Dr. Darwin.

|| The Mr. Hurlston who went with Mr. Wright of Derby, to Italy in 1777, was my great uncle. He was a very promising young artist, but immediately after his return

Italy. He evidently proved a bad sailor, for in his first letter to England, he says, "The continual agitation of the ship soon rendered us very sick, and we not only lost sight of land, but of every thing save our cabin, and the vessel into which we discharged the contents of our sickly stomachs." He spent many months in Rome, studying especially the works of Michael Angelo, in the Capella Festina of the Vatican. He here made faithful drawings, upon a larger scale than has generally been attempted, as he considered those subjects but ill-adapted for pocket-book sketches. "These Treasures of Art* have hitherto remained, in a great degree, lost to the world, having scarcely been seen except by Mr. Wright's particular friends, to whom he showed them, when his imagination was warmed with a description of the divine originals."† In Hayley's *Life of Romney* we read, "In 1773, Romney went to Italy, where he acquainted himself with all the artists of his country, for I recollect his having repeatedly lamented that our amiable friend, Wright, the painter of Derby, had laid the foundation of those cruel nervous sufferings which afflicted his latter years, by excess of application during his residence in Rome."

His letters from Italy are very interesting, especially his opinions on the various celebrated Works of Art. A very few extracts must suffice.

"Rome, February 4, 1774.

"Since we came here we have seen St. Peter's and the Villa De Medicis, of which I can say nothing, they beggar all description. They abound with objects for the artist's contemplation. It is now Carnival time, the Romans seem to me all going mad. The gent'n and ladies parade in their carriages up and down the long street, whimsically drest in masques, the most beautiful of which was Mr. Coke, our member's son, you know he is very handsome, and his dress, which was chiefly white, made him appear charming indeed. The lower class walk up and down the streets, practising their wit upon one another, consistently with the character they put on."

Rome, May 22, /74.

"DEAR SISTER!

"After waiting many a post-day with great impatience and anxiety, I at last recd a letter from my dear brother; from my sister and Coltman's letters, I had reason to have expected one much sooner, ^{weh} made the delay intolerable, and filled me with many a doubt and many a fear, lest he should have relapsed into his grievous illness. I have felt much on ^{ye} occasion, and the account he has given me of it (tho' the danger I hope to God is over), is even now very alarming, from the reflection of what might have happened. You, my dear sister, being witness to the malady, must have suffered much: I sincerely wish him a speedy and perfect re-establishment of his health. Ill health is one of the greatest evils that can befall man in my opinion, the truth of ^{weh} both you and myself have had woeful experience, and I am sorry to hear you still labour under the affliction. Mine, thank God, is much better. This climate is certainly very salutary, and would, I think, perfectly restore me, was not my attention and application continually engaged with the amazing and stupendous remains of antiquity, and so numerous are they, that one can scarce move a foot but the relics of some stupendous works present themselves. When I consider the immense size of the whole, and the beauty of the parts, I cannot help reflecting how trifling and insignificant are the present operations of mankind, we are no better than infants, and ought

to this country, was killed by lightning while riding across Salisbury Plain in a storm. His name occurs in the early catalogues of the Royal Academy.—*Extract from a letter from F. S. Hurlston, President of the Incorporated Society of British Artists, August, 1850.*

* Now in the possession of the writer, with many other of his sketches.

† Simpson's *History of Derby*.

to wear daiding strings. I have no time to enter into a particular detail of the fine things this country abounds with, let it suffice to tell you at present, that the artist finds here whatever may facilitate and improve his studies. The Antique remains of Art, as I said before, are wonderful. The natural scenes are beautiful and uncommon, with an atmosphere so pure and clear, that objects twenty miles distant seem not half the way.

The women are in general handsome, they walk admirably, and have a gentility and ease about them peculiar to themselves. 'Tis not in the costliness of their habits that they outdo the English, but in the form and manner of wearing them. Vast quantity of fine hair, elegantly disposed of, with sometimes a very small cap, with jewels, &c., are the ornaments of their head, and when they go out, instead of putting on a hat, they wear black gauze, ^{web} is gathered behind and hangs from the upper and back part of the head over the face; of a beautiful woman or rather face, one sees so much as to make one wish to see more, of a plain one it partly conceals the defects. They all wear long trains to their gowns, however ordinary the stuff, ^{web} has a grand effect. The common people dress in the same manner, tho' with worse materials, and from the mutual intercourse one with another, for in the summer months they sit in the streets and pursue their occupations, they have an easiness of deportment that is amazing; their dress, too, which is perfectly easy and picturesque, contributes much to it."

"Rome, August 14, /74.

"To Miss N. Wright.

I am heartily sorry, my dear Nancy, so many uncouth circumstances have happen'd to embitter your life and ruffle that bosom which I know is so well formed for peace and sweet repose. The world, you know, is made up of good and ill, and would not exist but for contrarieties, every individual that helps to compose the whole, has his portion; and happy it is for him whose scale of good fortune makes light the adverse one. Minds there are, my Nancy, so fraught with fortitude, patience, and philosophy, as to blunt the edge of ills, and bear sharp fortune with a degree of composure as is astonishing, but this, my love, is a power, a faculty of mind few can boast of; yet, I flatter not, when I say you possess these virtues in a desirable degree, and now (sorry I am for the occasion), call them forth, and sooth as much as may be, your troubled breast. Well I know how grievous the indisposition of your lover must be to you, yet consider a little time may make a great change in him, he's young and has naturally a good constitution, ^{wh} doubtless will soon overcome the present malady. May I prove a good prognosticator, and may you both be happy."

"Rome, Aug. 11.

"* * * * * A post or two ago I wrote to my Bro. by which letter you will learn my dear Nancy was safely delivered of a fine little wench, who is now seven weeks old, hearty and bouny, I watch with infinite pleasure its infant state, and slow advances to sensibility. I pray God it may prosper, it will make me happy—our mode of dressing it is so different to the Italian, it raises their admiration; for instead of the loose, light, and easy dress we have, they swaddle their children from head to foot, like so many Egyptian mummies, and have neither use of their hands nor feet, in hot weather it is filthy and intolerable, and I observe when the little creatures are let out of prison at night they discover a pleasure, which condemns the practice."

"My pictures are in great estimation here, I am shortly to be introduced to the Pope, it is thought he will honour me with his medal." * * * *

"Mrs. Wright begs to be remembered to you and to your intended lady, with every good wish for your felicity. She is, thank God, well, and the little Roman is very bonny, and the admiration of all that see her." * * * *

"She's a fine little wench, an Italian gent^l who who saw her in the street sometime ago said, what a fine girl she was, but was absurd enough to say at the same time, it was a pity the English shou'd have fine children, they used 'em so cruelly, mine goes almost naked. The Italians load theirs with dress."

"A day or two before the time appointed for my introduction to the Pope, he was taken with an indisposition, which in a short time robb'd him of his life and me of my honours. * * * *

"Remember me with respect to all my friends, when you see Whitehurst,* tell him I wished for his company when on Mount Vesuvius, his thought,

* J. Whitehurst, a celebrated Machinist, and Author of the "Theory of the Earth."

would have center'd in the bowels of the mountain, mine skimmed over the surface only; there was a very considerable eruption at the time, of which I am going to make a picture. 'Tis the most wonderful sight in nature."

Rome, April 13, /74.

"What havoc, my dear Nancy, does a little time make in the small circle of one's acquaintance, and how weak and tottering is the basis on which human happiness is founded. Poor Mrs. Van! I left her a happy wife, smiling amidst a joyous family, but now by one fatal stroke suddenly involved in bitter calamity, in deep affliction—a sad and disconsolate widow. I hope to God Mr. Van has left her so circumstanced that she will feel no additional sorrow on that consideration. He was a good man, and has no doubt done what he could for his dear family. When you see them, or write to them, give my love to them, and say I let fall many a sympathetic tear. While I am in this gloomy scene, let me enquire after the afflicted, pray how does Mrs. Shelton? I fear from your expression, she's relapsed into her old malady. Our good friend Mrs. Fox, amidst the calamities of this world, with her usual good sense and fortitude, I hope keeps up her spirits and is tolerably happy. How does our friends at Chester, and to go a little farther, how is Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, is he got well of his indisposition? Remember me to all my friends, in terms agreeable to the esteem you know I hold them in."

"I thought I should have dated this letter from Florence, but I am like all other artists that come here, who much outstay their intended time, and at last leave the noble and renowned city (Rome) with reluctance. Notwithstanding, I have been very industrious, more so perhaps than has been consistent with my health, yet shall I leave undone many things that I covet much to have. I have staid a month longer than I intended, to have an answer from Mr. Baxter, the Russian Consul, concerning the picture I have painted of Mount Vesuvius in a great eruption, 'tis the grandest effect I ever painted. If the Empress is to have it, it must be shipped from Leghorn to St. Petersburg, and I must wait here to see it off."

"Here (Parma) is the famous picture of Correggio, of which how shall I dare to speak but in the current terms of exalted praise. If my opinion does not exactly coincide with the world's, it is not from any affectation of being singular in my opinion, but the result of such judgment as I have, divested of every thing that has been said for and against it. The picture is beautifully coloured, has surprising brilliancy without whiteness, and is very harmonious. The parts are very round and forcibly painted, but so laboured as to beget tameness, I had almost said woodenness in many parts. The trees are wonderfully soft, but they want those beautiful turns and expressions, those spirited touches we see in nature, and which keep high finished pictures from appearing heavy. The flesh is finely coloured, is very clean, and has a sanguine appearance that is very pleasing, but withal not so true as Titian's Venus. The draperies are neither very finely set nor painted, nor had Correggio the finest eye for shapes; yet after all the whole together is wonderfully sweet, and one can't help being charmed with the effects."

FROM "THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE," JUNE, 1795.

"When this celebrated painter (Wright of Derby) was at Rome, he painted that very fine figure, 'The Captive,' from Sterne, and consigned the picture to a friend in London, who having advice of its being landed, and deposited in the Custom House, presented a petition to the Board, stating that it was a portrait painted by an English artist, and praying it might be delivered duty free. In answer to this he received an order to attend on a given day, and was brought before their honours. The picture was produced, and the first question asked, was, 'Of whom is it the portrait?' The gentleman replied with truth, it was the portrait of a Roman (for it was copied from a Roman beggar), and the Board seemed inclined to let it pass; but an old gentleman who had long been a Commissioner, made a shrewd objection, and remarked that this was such a portrait as he had never before seen in his life, and taken in a manner that he did not believe either Roman, Greek, Turk, Jew, or Infidel, would ever consent to 'sit.' 'If,' he added, 'any gentleman at this Honourable Board chose to have his picture drawn, would not he put on a clean shirt, and have his wig fresh powdered, and be

clean shaved; answer me that? To be sure he would. Now, it is here pretended, that this fellow sat for his portrait, who had hardly a rag to cover his nakedness; gentlemen, if he could have afforded to have paid for painting his picture, he could have afforded to buy himself a pair of breeches!" He added by moving that the duty might be paid; and the duty was paid accordingly."

Soon after Wright's return from Italy, an Irish Bishop desired to have a large picture of Vesuvius, and on passing through Derby, called at his painting rooms to look at it. The mountain and burning lava were nearly finished, but the foreground being only laid in, there wanted the bold dark parts to give effect to the brilliant lights. On seeing it, the Bishop literally addressed him in the language used by Hayley, in the following lines, and in consequence, Wright would not allow him to have the picture, nor would he ever sell it. It hung in his dining-room during his life-time, and is still in the possession of a member of his family.

THE BISHOP AND THE PAINTER—A TRUE STORY.

A Bishop who wish'd to be rank'd with a few
Who are cried up by fashion as men of vertu,
Most wisely conjectur'd 'twould aid his desire
To purchase from Wright a picture of fire;
But his spirit more mean than his gusto was nice,
Tried a singular trick for reducing the price.
And his bargain to make either cheaper or void,
He thus preach'd to the artist his pride had employ'd—
"Indeed, Mr. Wright, you mistake or neglect
"The true tint of fire and its proper effect,
"I wonder you think of employing your hand
"On a branch of your art that you don't understand."
"Hold meanness and pride, tho' you're mantled in lawn,
Ye shall meet due contempt, and your masque be withdrawn,
You never shall wound unrepaid with disgrace
A Genius so modest, with insult so base.
You black diletante! hence learn to your shame,
No mortal can give more expression to flame!
If in flashes more brilliant your eyes wish to dwell,
Your Lordship must go for your picture to — :
From the plan I propose, tho' not much to your heart,
I think there might rise some advantage to art,
Your Lordship by going those flames to inspect,
Might learn more of fire and its proper effect,
And the devil, who often creates himself mirth
By caricaturing odd beings from earth,
Would find proper hints for his pencil to sketch
In a mitre bestow'd on so sordid a wretch."

Hayley intended these lines to be inserted in the newspapers, and sent them to Wright for his approbation, who thought them so very severe, that he objected to their being published, and only showed them to a few of his most intimate friends. The original copy (from which they are for the first time printed), is now in the possession of a member of the family, to whom they were given by one of Wright's executors, John Holland, Esq., of Ford House.

(To be continued.)



NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT BISHOPSTOKE, HANTS.

BY THE REV. C. COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A., ETC.

FROM *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester), runs a Roman road to *Claesentum* (Bitterne, near Southampton), passing through the station *Ad Lapidem* (Stoneham). We may remark, that the derivation of the Saxon term Stoneham, from *Ad Lapidem*, the Roman name, will be at once perceived. Along this line of road, which can be *distinctly* traced in many places, are found, frequently, relics of Roman occupation, in the shape of urns, coins, and domestic utensils.

Not far from *Ad Lapidem* is a busy railway junction, called Bishopstoke, and immediately adjoining this spot labourers have been employed for some time excavating for ballast for the permanent way. Last week the workmen suddenly broke into a leaden coffin, containing the greater part of a skeleton. The coffin and its contents were removed to a shed adjoining, and a few days ago I had an opportunity of carefully investigating the entire remains. The lead which formed the cist was about a quarter of an inch in thickness. The cist had not been cast in a mould, but the lead cut so as to form sides. The lid appeared to be formed of one sheet, and had been bent or lapped over the lower part of the coffin.

The lead was much corroded, and lime had evidently been placed inside the coffin. I saw none of the ornamentation on the outside, so common on leaden cists, viz.—the scallop shell and bead ornament. Nearly the whole of the skeleton remained. Whether the missing bones—the right leg bones and adjacent parts—had been destroyed by the workmen, or eaten by time, I cannot say. I recollect seeing the skeleton of a monk of S. Swithun's Priory in the same imperfect condition, although it had never been touched by man. The skull was broken, and the skeleton was injured in other respects. The teeth were perfect and good. After a careful examination, in connection with an archaeologist of some repute, we felt convinced that the remains were those of a female. Inside the cist were the remains of small glass bottles, probably lachrymatories. The glass was thin, and of a very pale green colour. There was no appearance of handles to the glass vessels, nor were there any marks of ornamentation on them, except a faint line or ring marked upon one of the three necks found. I examined the dust around the head of the skeleton, and on the sides of the cist, but found neither relic nor coin.

On examining the spot where the remains were found, fortunately left undisturbed by the workmen, I found a quantity of pieces of wood, black and friable as if charred, proving clearly that the leaden cist had evidently been placed in a wooden shell. I found no nails, although, under such circumstances, they are generally found on the spot. The body lay from east to west: the head to the west. The depth of the grave was about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. As the excavations are likely to be continued in the neighbourhood for some time, we shall probably hear of more discoveries of the kind.

I think there can be no doubt that the interment was by the Romans. It was by no means uncommon for that people to bury their dead in leaden coffins enclosed in wood. "Coffins of this character have been found," says Wright, "at Colchester, York, London, and elsewhere." Besides, as I remarked above, it was found near the Roman road, and on the flat low land where we might have expected to find Roman villas, and burial-places. The remains of the glass showed the material to be far more sparkling, and much purer, than that found with Saxon remains.

The coffin measured 5 feet 6 inches in length, inside; and its interior breadth was $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hants, January, 1864.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF YOULGREAVE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

THESE Registers, beginning A.D. 1558, are in excellent preservation, and for the most part perfectly legible. Seeing that Lysons' notice of the great snow of 1614 is incomplete, I have thought well to give both the English and Latin versions of that remarkable occurrence, especially as in a very few years, owing to damp and abrasion, it will probably be utterly impossible to decipher the more clerkly entry. Stowe's account varies somewhat in dates, "The 17th Jany. 1614⁵, began a great frost with extreame snow, which continued until the 14 Feb.; & albeit the violence of the frost & snow some dayes abated, yet it continued freezing & snowing much or little until the 7 March, whereby much cattel perished, as well old as young, & in some places, divers devised snow ploughes to cleare the ground, & to fodder cattel; this snow was very dangerous to all travellers."

Briefs, of which the Youlgreave Registers contain an unusually full list, were abolished by Act of Parliament, 9th George IV., 15th July, 1828.

MARRIAGES.

- | | | |
|------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1558 | Aug. 21. | Thomas Creychloe & Grace Woad. |
| 1574 | Oct. 3. | John Whytney & Susanna Waryer. |
| 1575 | Aug. 3. | George Columbelle & Emmot Wagstaffe. |

- 1577 Dec. 22. Rychard Heathcoote & Bettrice Lucas.
 1580 May 3. Richard Spencer & Bettrice Barefote.
 1580 Sept. 4. Thomas Ashborne & Katherine Bradshawe.
 1581 Feb. 23. Wm. Buckstone & Joane Marshall.
 A° Elizth 31 A.D. 1589. (Hoc anno instit' et induct' fuit Hugo
 Man ad vicariam de Yolgrave, anno ætatis suæ 34: cujus
 incepta auspicatur Deus !)
 1590 Nov. 22. Hugh Fulgeam & Mary Lommas.
 1592 Nov. 7. Nicholas Gilbert, gent. & Anne Whitall.
 1594 Jan. 12. John Allen & Philadelphia Needam.
 1599 Oct. 30. George Oldfield & Mary Manifold.
 1601 Edward Wilson, clerke, & Elenor Meanell.
 1601 George Hallowes & Bridget Squire were maryed at Burne in
 y^e co. Lincone Aug. 9.
 1602 July 6. James Robart & Amye Sleigh.
 1604 May 8. Raphaell Backe & Mary Digbie.
 1606 May 15. Richard Roberte & Martha da. Francis Gilbert, arm.
 1610 Oct. 14. Henry Cavendish, gen. & Bridget Sterley, gen.
 1612 Nov. 15. Henry Hardy & Benetta Topples.
 1627 May 27. Francis Man & Joyce Hope.
 1631-2 Jany. Roger Cheetam & Elizabeth Sarman.
 1689 Mar. 7. Wm. Birds, gen. & Mrs. Anne Foxe of Oslisson were
 lawfully married at Kirkireton by Jon. White vicar de
 Yolgrave.
 1694 Apr. 23. Francis Foxe, gen. & Mrs. Ann Whittaker.
 1708 Dec. 27. Wm. Hathaway & Mary Waine.
 1713 Oct. 20. Francis Pickering & Elizth Doncaster.
 1714 May 5. Hy. Fenton & Anne Ferneyhough.
 " July 19. Thos. Normanshall & Elizth Shigley.
 " Oct. 29. Thos. Staley & Elizth Topcliffe.
 " " 29. Francis Rudyard & Sarah Ingoldsby.

BAPTISMS.

- 1579 Mar. 4. John sonne Charles Agard.
 1613 Jany. Wm. Alsop nullius filius.
 1614 Jan. 15. Francis filius dñi Georgii Fullwoodd, militis.
 " " " George " Christopher F—— arm' est primo-
 genitus.
 1640 Nov. 20. Dorothy, da. Geo. & Dorothy Greaves, gen.
 1672 June 13. Debora filia Valentine & Grace Greaves.
 1690 Dec. 17. Roger y^e son of Wm. Hudson, citizen of London, a
 haberdasher of Hats, liveing at y^e signe of y^e Hat-in-hand,
 at Foster-lane end in Cheapside.
 1698 18 Nov. Allice, da. Henry & Rebekah Boman, whose said
 parents are Quakers.

BURIALS.

- 1590 Mar. 5. Edmund Timperley, y^e sonne of Richard.
 1590 Mar. 20. Rychard Knyveton, vicar de Yolgrave.

- 1598 Apr. 24. George Allen, gentleman.
 1599 Aug. 13. Thos. Bird, constable of Yolgrave, a kinde neighbor.
 1605-6 Mar. 20. Hugh Man, vicar.
 „ Aug. 29. Anna, da. Geo. Fulwood, gen. Mulier honesta et religiosa.
 1617 July 12. Obiit mortem Anna Cokain filia Valentini Knightly, militis; et uxor Francisci Cokain, arm', circiter horam septimam et a meridie apud Harthill.
 1620 May 2. Gulielmus Ferne qui centessimum complexit annum.
 „ Oct. 16. Richard Garratt, grandævus (90 annos.)
 1621 Sept. 2. Thomas Robinson, æt. 94.
 1622 May 19. Helena ux. Thos. Swetnam, vicar.
 1624 May 20. Johanna Rydiard, alias Kanarden, æt. 105.
 1629 Jan. 27. Nicholas Frost, æt. 100.
 1632 Aug. 28. Anthony Milnes, grandævus.
 1633 Feb. 10. Robert Watton „
 1633 Oct. 20. Richard Seiniour „
 1634 Dec. 8. George Calton, cœlebs grandævus.
 1637 Apr. 20. Spes filia Joannis et Spei Knowles.
 1641 Mar. 4. Peter Collumbell, grandævus.
 1643 May 23. Beeleigh Johnes Greaves, arm.
 „ Aug. 22. George Bloore, *nexus*.
 1645 June 29. Septimus Moore, vicar.
 1648 Sept. 19. Latham Woodruffe.
 1651 July 5. Wm. Fearne sleane by a fall out of a tree.
 „ Dec. 17. Matthew Drable, slaine in a *grave* (?)
 1654 Feb. 6. John Keelling, penditus per se.
 1669 Mar. 12. Rich^d Bramhall, æt. 103.
 1672 May 18. Maria, wife of Mr. John Whitaker.
 1695 Apr. 30. Marmaduke Hodgson, gent.
 1711 Apr. 4. (Ob. 3d.) Anna, the most beloved wife of Edward Moore, vicar. Pie, placide et feliciter expiravit.
 1712 Mar. 22. Raphael, son John & Ann Thornhill, gen. de Stanton.
 1715 Mar. 15. Francis Moseley, paterfamilias.
 1717 Feb. 12. Samuel, son of Davenport & Elizth Blackwell.
 1720 Oct. 31. Mr. Edward Moore, vicar.

CHURCHWARDENS' AND CONSTABLES' ACCOUNTS,
 A.D. 1604—1745.

“A Memoriall of all y^e Bookes belonging to y^e Parish Church of Yolgrave, *ut infra*—

“One byble of y^e largest volume.

“One Comunion booke.

“Paraphrasis Erasmi.

“Cannons and constitutions.

“A defence of the righte of Kings made by King James I.

“A booke of Homilies (in folio) 1637.

“A table of Affinity and Consanguinitie.

“Jewel's worke.

"A discoverie of y^e new-founde land, written by Captaine Richard Whitbourne.

"Mason de Ministerio Anglicano," &c. &c. &c.

IMPLEMENTS.

"One Comunion cup of silver with a cover. One carpet for the table. A linen cloth for the same. One surples. One quishen for the pulpit. 6 loose & 2 great formes. 3 coffers. 1 hack and spade. 1 beere. A frame to cast lead in. A little instrument of yron to shoot belropes withall. One flaggon given by Mr. Christopher Fullwood, Esq., of Myddleton. A cloath for y^e comunion table and 2 large napkins given by Charles Greaves, of Woodhouse, Esq. A hearse-cloath of fine Devonshire black," &c. &c. &c.

EXPOSITA.

		£	s.	d.
1604	Item to the maymed souldiers	0	4	4
1605	" my part for paynting y ^e churche	0	15	0
1606	" to Katheren Dakin for y ^e bringing up of a child	0	10	0
"	" to the Ringars y ^e 5th Aug. when thanks was given to God for the delyvery of King James from the conspiracye of the Lord Gowrye ...	0	5	0
1609	" for my dinar and the new churchwarden at a visitation holden at Yolgreave	0	1	0
"	" for wyne & bread against Pentecost	0	0	11
"	" to the prisoners at the Kinge's-bench	0	2	2
"	" to Robt. Walton for whipping y ^e dogges forth of y ^e churche in tyme of divyne service ...	0	1	4
"	" for y ^e vicar his dinar at y ^e visitation... ..	0	0	8
1611	" to a strange pracher	0	2	0
1613	" spent at Bakewell about recusants	0	0	4
1614	" for whitlether and neyles	0	1	9
"	" bread at a comunion on Chryst his day	0	0	1
"	" for making y ^e fyrst bell	1	6	8
"	" for surplus mettall, &c.	1	10	10
1614 & 1615	(notice of great snow & subsequent dry summer.)			
1615	" to Rob. Cawltton for fetching one Finlinton agayne & carying him before a Justice for getting a Dwarfe with chylde	0	3	0
1616	" an heame for y ^e church hack	0	0	1
1617	" to Robert Benbowe for whipping out y ^e dogges	0	2	0
1619	" to earnest, a new byble (total cost £2 4s.) ...	0	1	4
"	" for amending y ^e byble & comn book	0	0	4
1621	" to a poore woman of the Bigging	0	1	0
"	" two brazile skinnies	0	2	4
1623	" to a poore scholler of Bakewell	0	1	0
"	" my part of y ^e caryage of 2 belles to & from Nottingham	0	9	4
"	" to sallet coyle	0	0	2

1623	Item to y ^e ringars at y ^e returne of Prince Charles from Spayne	£0	0	6
1624	" to y ^e cunstable for y ^e goale at Darbie, y ^e Marshalsee & y ^e Kinge's-bench	0	6	0
"	" for ringing Nov. 23 at his M ^{ties} contract with y ^e Lady of Fraunce	0	0	6
1624	" for 5 quarts of wine & $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	0
"	" for prayer books set forth in y ^e sickness tyme	0	0	7
1626	" in seeking witnesses for warrants & other charges about Godfrey Roberts being suspected to have-stolen y ^e church leads	0	2	0
(Here a list of the excommunicated).				
1627	" spent in going twice to Chattesworth & once to Derby about arrearies due to y ^e church from Middowpleck & Chalensloe	0	7	3
1630	" spent at making a Coffint for y ^e poore	0	0	6
1632	" for halfe a foother of leade	4	16	0
"	" spent at Chesterfield when we went to entertain y ^e new Bishop	0	3	0
"	" spent when we went to pay y ^e gathering for Paul's church	0	1	6
1633	" for a sheet to wind a poore man in (no coffin used ?)	0	2	6
1634	" given to a way fareing minister	0	1	0
"	" for a payre of Boot-legges needfull to be used about y ^e bells	0	0	8
1636	" for sweeping y ^e snow out of y ^e Church wyndowes	0	0	2
"	" spent at Derby about the inquirie for recusants	0	3	8
"	" given to an old minister	0	1	0
1637	" for a booke of Homilies	0	8	0
"	" for carring the weighter to Rowsley	0	0	6
"	" for beareing earth to y ^e Steeple topp	0	0	6
"	" for a hood for y ^e Minister.....	1	0	0
"	" spent at Bakewell at y ^e Inquirie for Recusants	0	0	6
"	" given to a poore scholler by the consent of Mr. Moore, vicar	0	0	6
"	" for killing of Foxes	0	2	8
(Here a gap during the Civil War until 1653.)				
1654	" paid to Mr. Angell, minister, for preeching 2 Lord's dayes	0	1	0
1655	Nov. 5. paid for belles to make a bonfire at Stanton	0	1	0
"	" The same day paid to a poore minister	0	2	0
1666	" for two howre glasses	0	2	0
1668	" Paid to y ^e Painter for coulering y ^e pulpit	0	11	6
"	" Bestowed in glew for y ^e canopye of y ^e pulpit... ..	0	0	4
1677 } to 1693 }	(Here a list of such as were excommunicated for clandestine marriages, having bastard children, not paying Easter-dues, and contemning the Court.) " All remitted after the death of Queen Mary, anno 1696."			

1687	Paid for 35 Hedghogs	£5 10 0
"	Spent on Mr. Fern & Mr. Edwards for preaching here twice	0 1 6
1688	Paid for a booke of prayers for y ^e Prince of Wales...	0 2 6
"	Given to the Ringers for the (seven) bishops' delivery forth of Tower	0 8 0
"	Ditto at a proclamation of King William & Queen Mary	0 8 0
1703	Spent on 6 men at an inquest at Bakewell	0 10 0
"	Spent upon the parson of Edensor when he preached here	0 1 6
"	Given to a parson's widow y ^t came out of Warwickshire	0 0 8
"	For writing y ^e 10 comanden ^{ts} Sentences & other ornaments in Church	2 16 0
"	Ale to y ^e Vicarage upon y ^e Thanksgiving day in y ^e morning	0 0 6
"	Paid for a Warrant then to the high Constable at 4/2 a train'd souldjer	1 5 0
"	Spent at paying, in palphrey-money	0 1 3
1704	Charges in going to Derby for myself, Antho. Staley & our Horses, with 2 souldjers	0 9 0
"	Given to the Ringers upon the newes of the victory at Holchstett	0 5 0
"	Given to Captayn John Hamond	0 8 6
1706	For filling a grave-hole in the church-yard	0 3 0
"	Given to the ringers upon the newes of y ^e Victorie at Ramilies	0 2 6
1707	Spent upon Prince when he preached	0 1 0
"	For sending a Hue & Cry away	0 0 3
"	For a new pair of Stocks	0 14 0
1708	For 3 Foxes, 2 cubs & the old Bitch	0 13 4
"	Spent in raising carriages for y ^e souldiers y ^t marched through Winster	0 0 6
"	Given the ringers on the newes of the victory	0 5 0
1710	Given to Valentine Greaves who received a wound by Jer. Gregory when he was about seizing him for a souldier	0 0 6
1711	To y ^e Ringers upon y ^e news of y ^e victory over y ^e Spaniards	0 2 6
"	Given to y ^e ringers upon y ^e receipt of good news	0 2 6
1712	To y ^e coroner about Wilson's wife	0 13 4
1713	Spent about Thos. Holland when he occasion'd a disturbance in y ^e night-time	0 1 4
1714	To y ^e Ringers upon y ^e day when y ^e peace was proclaim'd	0 6 0
"	Spent upon Mr. Jaques when he preach'd	0 4 0
"	To the man for whipping David Wright	0 0 8
1715	For a coat & furniture for y ^e Dog-whipper...	0 11 6

1715	Spent at a meeting at Bakewell (when the names were given in to the Comm ^{rs} of forfeited estates after the rebellion of '15.7	£0	4	6
1716	To Nicholas Thornhill for 22 bottles of wine	2	4	0
1717	Spent upon Robt. Strutt about Bells, dyal, &c.	4	16	4
"	To Wm. Carson for pruning y ^e Yiew-tree	0	1	0
1719	Spent upon y ^e parsons when Mr. Moore was ill:— upon Mr. Noreliff, 2/; Mr. Munk, 1/; Mr. Lomas, 1/; Mr. Alldridge, 2/; Mr. Cooper, 2/6; and upon Mr. Nicols, 1/	0	9	6
1721	Spent at Mr. Ward's at y ^e subscribing for y ^e Queen's Bounty	1	15	0
"	Paid for a hunted fox	0	6	8
1725	June. Paid for 5 Ravens at 2d. a-piece	0	0	10
1727	June 15. Spent with Mrs. Jolly	0	1	0
1745	Dec. 18. Paid to G. Toft when he went to inquire about the Rebels	0	0	6
1746	Jany. 23. Gave to a souldier y ^t was sick y ^t came from Carlile	0	0	6
"	April 4. Paid for a warrant for Watch & Ward	0	2	0

BRIEFS AND LETTERS PATENT.

1609	For Huntington church	£0	0	6
1615	Towards y ^e repaying of a towne burned	0	2	6
1616	" " church at Northampton	0	1	6
1624	To an archbishop of Grecia, 1/6; and to a Grecian having a letter patent	0	2	6
	To a breife for Rochester Church	0	1	6
	To a letter patent granted by Act of Parlt. for y ^e redeeming of 1500 prisoners from under y ^e Turkish bondage	0	6	8
1661	Given to severall companyes both Irish & merchands that had briefs or passes	0	3	6
	To Ilminster in Somerset	0	10	0
May 5.	To Mount Sorrell in Leicestershire	0	6	0
" 12.	To Dalby Chalcombe church, Leicestershire	0	5	4
" 26.	To Condover church, Salop	0	6	3
	To Hugh Evans	0	3	0
	To Milton Abbas in Dorsetshire	0	5	6
July 21.	To Geo. Low of Tideswall	0	4	0
	To Eliz th Bonsall of Darby	0	3	5
Aug. 18.	To Rippon Collegiate-church, Yorkshire	0	7	6
Sept. 8.	To Bridgnorth Collegiate-church & almshouses	0	7	8
" 15.	To Henry Harrison, marriner	0	7	8
" 29.	To Bolingbrook church, Lincolnshire	0	7	0
Oct. 6.	To Pontefract church, Yorkshire	0	6	2
Nov. 10.	To Christopher Greene of Beighton	0	6	0
" 24.	To Protestants in Lithuania for translating & printing the Bible	0	7	0
Dec. 8.	To Great Drayton, Salop	0	6	10
Feb. 2.	To Methersingham, Lincolnshire	0	6	3
Apr. 27.	To Sowerby, par. Thirsk co. York. The sufferers Thos. Thornton, Jas. Nelson, & Chr. Milner	0	6	0
	To Wm. Jenkinson of Farleton, par. Melling, co. Lanc.	0	5	10
June 2.	To Royall fishing trade	1	14	11
	To Chelmarton, request for	0	5	0
	To Bakewell,	0	5	0
" 22.	To Taddington, for Ralph Lees	0	6	3
July 6.	To St. Marye's in Arden, y ^e parish church of Market-Harborow	0	5	8

1662	Oct. 12.	To John Wobrich of Creswell, Staffh. ...	£0 4 11
	" 19.	To Chs. Titford, Richd. Hamond & others dwelling in the Strand in the city of Westminster, for a losse by fire...	0 8 4
1663	May 10.	To Thos. Spenlove, Richd. Gough & others of Walton of ye Clubb, co. Salop ...	0 5 11
	" 17.	To Wm. Smith & others of Hexham, Northumberland ...	0 9 2
1664	May 8.	To divers sufferers by fire at Grantham ...	0 11 8
		To Edward Christian of Grantham, losse by fire ...	0 4 2
	July 10.	For ye repayre of Witheham church, co. Sussex ...	0 5 0
	Sep. 30.	To Henry Lisle of Gisborough, woollen-draper, losse by fire ...	0 7 6
	Nov. 6.	For reparation of Basinge church, Hants ...	0 5 0
		For ye parish church in Chester ...	0 5 10
		For reparation of losse from fire at Stillingfleet ...	0 5 6
		For Wm. Suter of Tamworth, gunner (!) losse by fire ...	0 4 6
		To fire at Flookburgh, Lancashire ...	0 6 5
1668		Given to Mr. Wm. Segus & his companye, having a briefe & to save a collection in ye church ...	0 1 6
		Given to 2 companies of Travellers allowed to travaile & to be relieved by Sir Wm. Boothby & two other justices...	0 1 6
		Given to 3 gentlemen & theire company having lost by fire in the Isle of Mary 2500 <i>li</i> , sent mee by Mr. Willson in ye time of his sickness ...	0 3 0
1676	May 8.	To Oswastree church co. Salop (demolished in the late Civil Wars) ...	0 4 6
	June 24.	For parish church of Newent co. Gloster ...	0 4 8
1676		For ye fire in Northampton ...	2 9 0
		To Cottenham, co. Cambridge ...	0 8 2
1678		To Pattingham, co. Staff. ...	0 15 0
		To Wem, co. Salop ...	0 10 1
1679	May 4.	To Lincgishall co. Wilts ...	0 9 2
1680	May 18.	To Wedinbeck, co. Northm. ...	0 8 0
	June 4.	To St. Jervin co. Norfolk ...	0 15 0
1681	June 12.	To Hansworth co. York ...	0 5 0
	Nov. 6.	To Stafford, for a fire ...	0 6 6
1682		To Saint Allburne (repairing a great church there) ...	0 8 2
	May 13 & 14.	Collected for ye distressed Protestants from France ...	1 4 4
	June 5.	For a fire at Castor, co. Linc. ...	0 9 7
	" 11.	Towards building a new church at Lumley co. Northd. ...	0 9 0
	July 16.	For a fire at Bishton, pah. Colwich, co. Staff. ...	0 5 0
	Nov. 26.	For a fire in Thames-street, London ...	0 6 0
1701	Mar. 9.	To Leominster church ...	0 10 4
	May 11.	Towards repaying Ely cathedrall in ye isle of Ely ...	0 6 0
	Nov. 23.	To Rye church, Sussex ...	0 5 5
1702	May 3.	To Hornsea, Yorkshire ...	0 4 10
	" 24.	To St. Germain's in Selby ...	0 7 10
	June 23.	To Haddenham, Bucks ...	0 4 4
	July 13.	To Abbott's Bromley church ...	0 4 0
	" 26.	To Blaisdon's brief, Glostersh. ...	0 10 0 <i>li</i>
	Aug. 23.	To Rolleston's " Staffh. ...	0 4 1 <i>li</i>
	Sep. 20.	To Chester cathedral ...	0 4 2
		To Ely's briefe ...	0 3 2
		To Wye church ...	0 2 8
		To Congleton's briefe (damage of corn mills by Flouds) ...	0 3 7
		To Shulsford's " ...	0 3 1 <i>li</i>
		To Chepstow's " ...	0 3 10
		To Monkes-Kirby's briefe ...	0 4 8
		To Tuxford's " ...	0 4 8 <i>li</i>
		To Wapping's " ...	0 3 10
		To Gt. Massingham's " ...	0 3 8 <i>li</i>
	Oct. 12.	To Eccleshall, losse by fire ...	0 6 6
1703	May 13.	To Faringdon's briefe ...	0 2 4 <i>li</i>
	June 9.	To Wrottesley's, Staffordshire ...	0 5 7 <i>li</i>
	July 25.	To Fordingbridge's briefe ...	0 4 11 <i>li</i>
	Aug. 29.	To St. Giles', Shrewsbury ...	0 7 2
	Oct. 24.	To Isaac Rowbotham's brief ...	0 4 5 <i>li</i>
1704	Feb. 13.	To Brompton's " ...	0 3 11 <i>li</i>
	Mar. 26.	To Odell's " ...	0 3 5
	Apr. 27.	To distressed Xtians banished the principality of Orang ...	0 16 6

1709	July 10.	To Llanvilling church	...	...	...	£0	3	4
	"	To Market Rayson	...	...	...	0	3	4
	" 31.	To Harlow's brie	...	...	...	0	4	10
	Aug. 21.	To S. Marye Ridcliffe, Bristoll	...	...	...	0	4	44
	Oct. 2.	To Holt Market's brie	...	...	...	0	3	6
	" 11.	To poor palatines	...	...	...	1	1	6
1719		Paid by the Archdeacon's orders for accidents by water	...	...	...	0	2	6

OTHER NAMES WHICH OCCUR.

Aslington, Silence Ashburn, Ashmore, Ballington, Bamford, Barke, Bartholomew, Basford, Bateman, Beebee, Bellamy, Bestwick, Boame, Bowering, Brackenfield, Bromhead, Bromley, Bullock, Byrdon, Carman, Carrington, Cawdwell, Challner, Chamberlen, Chappill, Charlesworth, Charlton, Cotterill, Cowlyshawe, Crowshaw, Daphney, Fellows, Fentem, Garret, Gladwin, Greatracke, Gregory, Grime, Hampton, Hardwick, Hartyll, Hoalehouse, Hollingworth, Holme, Hope, Hunstone, Joule, Kenwardine, Langdale, Langley, Latham, Leadbeater, Letherbotham, Lingard, Litton, Lo, Longdon, Marple, Melland, Myllington, Nightingale, Forman, Nuttall, Olstencroft, Onion, Oulfield, Outram, Palfreman, Parker, Partington, Persevall, Peales, Plimpton, Praestwood, Ratcliffe, Roland, Rodale, Roose, Ryppon, Saunt, Selvester, Sheldon, Shemild, Shotwall, Single, Smethley, Stafford, Staleigh, Stanley, Statham, Sterndale, Stevenson, Stringer, Sutton, Tipping, Titterton, Toft, Twigge, Twyford, Wagstaffe, Walwyn, Wardloe, Wasland, Waterfall, Wetton, Wheeldon, Whitehead, Wilgoose, Winfeild, Worthy, Worrall.

NOTICES INTERSPERSED AMONGST BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.

- " 1601 Uppon the 8th day of this moneth of Februaril being Septuagesima was the conspiracy by the Earles of Essex, Rutland & Southampton with their confederates in London.
Uppon the 19th day being thursday, Essex & Southampton were arraigned at Westminster & found guilty by the peiares of this land for high treason.
The 25th day of the saide moneth of Feb. being the first day of Lent, was Robert earle of Essex executed within the tower of London.
- 1602 March 23. Our most gracious soveraigne Lady Elizabeth queene of Englande, France & Ireland, departed this lyffe uppon Wednesday, after she had reigned most peacably 44 yeares, 4 monethes, 11 daies.
- 1602 March 29. James King of Scotland was proclaimed kinge of England, France & Ireland at Bannkewelle uppon Monday. Whom the Lord preserve.

" And a gallant King and Queen
" Was they & happy in their Reigns."

HYEMS NIVOSA.

Exordium 1614. Hoc anno vid. 1614 aggerib. niveis informis jacet terra: decimo quinto enim Kalendas Februarii inceptit nix altissima que unquam audita erat intra omnia hominum memoriam. Cooperuit terram in planitie per Vinam ad minimu' et de nivium massis, tumulis et aggerib. turbine congestiv' (incredibile dictu) Adeo ut viatores iter fecerunt supra Janua' et parietes et sepes, tam equestri quam pedestri—.....! multas adequavit valles ad magnam totius regionis admirationem ac timorem. Australis enim regni pars tam obruta erat quam hi montes peccaji. Durabat quotidiano ningendi incremento per decem usque quo ad quartum Idus Martii, quo die dissolvitur paulatim decrescendo ad quintu' Kal' Junii, eoque die in totu' consumitur.

Decrescere inceptit Mar. 12. Damna ac mala hanc nivem sequentia. Sementem impedit ac distulit firma' ad Kal' Aprilis magnam fecit pabuli penuriam ob multitudinem ovium; omnesque consumpsit carbones et Lignum. Alter pauci admodum in casu erant suffocati vel in discensu submersi.

SIT DEO GLORIA.

Th. Swetnam pastor hujus ecclesie.

" A MEMORIALL OF THE GREAT SNOW.

Beginnings This yeare 1614 '5, Jan. 16 began the greatest snow (*sic*) which ever
Jan. 16. fell uppon the earth, within man's memorye. It covered the earth

An elne deep fyve quarters deep uppon the playne. And for heapes or drifts of uppon the snow, they were very deep; so that passengers both horse & foot, passed over yates, hedges & walles. It fell at 10 severall tymes, & the last was the greatest, to the greate admiration & feare of all the land,

East, West, for it came from the fowre p^{ts} of the world, so that all cⁿtries were North, South, full, yea the South p^{ts} as well as these mountaynes. It continued by March 12. daily encreasing untill the 12th day of March (without the sight of any

earth, eyther uppon hilles or valleyes) uppon w^{ch} daye (being the Lorde's Day,) it began to decrease; and so by little & little consumed

& wasted away, till the eight & twentyth day of May for then all the heapes or drifts of snow were consumed, except one uppon Kinder's Scowt, w^{ch} lay till Witson week & after."

"HYNDERANCES & LOSSES IN THIS PEAKE CⁿTRY BY THE SNOWE ABOVE SAYD.

1.—It hyndered the seed tyme. A very cold spring. 2.—It consumed much fodder (multitude of sheep, cause continuance of cold wether) 3.—And many wanted fewell; otherwyse few were smothered in the fall or drowned in the passage; in regard the floods of water were not great though many.

"THE NAME OF OUR LORD BE PRAISED."

"The spring was so cold & so late that much cattell was in very great daunger & some dyed.

"There fell also ten lesse snowes in Aprill, some a foote deep, some lesse, but none continued long. Uppon May day, in the morning, instead of fetching in flowers, the youthes brought in flakes of snow, w^{ch} lay above a foot deep uppon the moores & mountaynes. All these aforesayd snowes vanished away & thood with little or no rayne."

"1615.—A DRY SUMMER.

"There was no rayne fell uppon the earth from the 25th day of March untill the 2d. day of May, & there then was but one shower; after which there fell none tyll the 18th day of June, & then there fell another; after y^t there fell none at all tyll the 4th day of August, after which tyme there was sufficient rayne uppon the earth; so that the greatest p^t of this land, especially the south p^{ts} were burnt upp, both corne & hay. An ordinary Sumer load of hay was at 2^l & little or none to be gott for money.

"This p^t of the peake was very sore burnt upp, onely Lankishyre & Chesahyre had rayne ynough all Sumer; and both corne & hay sufficient.

"There was very little rayne fell the last winter but snowe only."

A LITTLE EFFUSION OF THE VICAR'S MUSE.

"Melpomene, come hither, thou choicest of the nine!

"And let us verse together to spend away the time,

"And such a Jest shall be exprest as y^{ls} shall understand,

"Which hath not been or ever seen the like in Westmerland."

Thornbridge.

Original Document.

THE following is a copy of an ancient deed, relating to property situate in the North-eastern part of Derbyshire, in Whitwell, Barlborough, Cresswell, and Clown. The original *literæ patent*es are in the possession of Mrs. Jackson, of the Chantry House, Bakewell, and came to her through her uncle, Mr. W. Clark, late of Retford. The following copy and translation are kindly communicated by the Rev. W. R. Bell, of Bakewell—

ELIZABETH, de gr^a Anglie Francie, et Hibⁿie, Regina; fidei defensor, etc.; OMNIBUS Ballivis et fidelib^{us} suis ad quos p^{re}sentes l^{it}re p^{re}sent sal^{ut}m: CUM Thomas Ingall, Ricus Jaudson, et Nichus Johnson, nup., scilicet, in Octabis Sti Michis, Anno regni nri

tricesimo sodo, p. finem in Cūr nra, coram Edmundo Anderson, milite et socijs suis
 attunc Justic. nris de Banco levat., acquisiunt sibi ac hered. ipius Thome de Rico
 Whalley, Armigo, et Anna uxē eius, quatuor mesuag., tria horr., duo tofta, quinqe
 gardina, quinqe pomar., centum et quadraginta acras tre, quadraginta acras prati,
 centum et viginti acras pasture, viginti acras bosci, et quadraginta acras iamptos et
 bruere, ac rouabil estouer, ac boscis et subboscis et pastur. p. omnimod aialibz cum
 ptin, in Whitwell, Barlbroughe, Creswell, et Clowne in Com. nro Derb. : Quosquidem
 pmissos unū mesuagm, unū horr., unū toft, duo gardina, duō pomar, septuaginta acre
 tre, decem acre prati, viginti acre pasture, octo acre bosci, decem acre iamptn et bruēr.,
 parcell. pmissos existen in Whitwell, Barlbroughe et Clowne pdict, de nob tenent in
 capite, ut dicit, HABENDUM et tenend. eisdem Thome Ingall; Rico Jaudson et Nicho
 Johnson ac hered ipius Thome, impm̄. Quequidem alienacio fca fuit licencia nra regia
 inde prius non obtenta : SCIATIS igit qd nos de gra nra spali, ac p. quadraginta tribz
 solidis et quatuor denarijs solutū firmar nris, virtute lras nras patenom pdonam et
 remittim non solum ingressionem in hac parte fcam, vumeciam reddit exit et pfcua
 pdict mesuag et cetos pmissos de nob tent, ut pfer, nob. forisfact, debit computand
 sine soluend. in Socio nro, eo qd alienacio pcca fca fuit absq licencia nra regia, ut
 pdica ; Et ultms, concessim, ac p. nob. hered et success nris quantum in nob. est, p.
 p. sentes concedim pfat Thome, Rico Jaudson, et Nicho, qd ipi pdict mesuag et ceta
 pmissa cum ptin de nob. tent. ut pfer (int alia) heant et teneant sibi ac hered ipius
 Thome de nob. hered et success nris p. svicia inde debit et de mre consuet, impm̄,
 absq impetecoe, molestacoe, vexacoe, impedimento, siue guamine nri, aut hered. vel
 success nros aut aliquos Justic, Eacnet, Sir, Ballivos seu ministros nros aut dcos hered
 vel success nros quoscunq roue aut ptextu alienacois pcca. IN CUIUS rei testimonm
 has lras nras fieri fecim patentes. TESTE me ipa apud Westm. vicesimo tcio die Aprilis
 Anno regni nri tricesimo sexto.

BACON.

Endorsed as under.

1594	36 Elizth.	(2da manu)
A PARDON OF ALIENACON FOR THOMAS INGALL.		(1ma manu)
BACON.		Autograph of Bacon.

TRANSLATION.

ELIZABETH by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland Queen, Defender
 of the Faith, &c., TO ALL Bailiffs and their trusty servants to whom these present
 letters shall come—greeting. WHEREAS Thomas Ingall, Richard Jaudson, and
 Nicholas Johnson lately, to wit, on the Octave of St. Michael, in the 32^d year of our
 reign, by fine levied in our court before Edmund Anderson, Knight, and his colleagues,
 at that time our Judges of the Bench, obtained for themselves and for the heirs of the same
 Thomas, from Richard Whalley Esqr., and Ann his wife, four messuages, three gran-
 aries, two tofts, five gardens, five orchards, one hundred and forty acres of land, forty
 acres of meadow, one hundred and twenty acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood,
 and forty acres of furze and heath, with common of estovers, and with wood and
 underwood, and grazing for cattle of all kinds, with the appurtenances, in Whitwell,
 Barlbroughe, Creswell, and Clowne in our County of Derby :—among which premises,
 one messuage, one granary, one toft, two gardens, two orchards, seventy acres of
 land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, eight acres of wood, ten acres of
 furze and heath, being parcells among the premises situate in Whitwell, Barlbroughe,
 and Clowne aforesaid, are held of us in capite, as it is termed—TO HAVE and to hold

to the same Thomas Ingall, Richard Jaudson, and Nicholas Johnson, and to the heirs of the same Thomas, for ever—which alienation was made without our royal licence in that behalf previously obtained. Know, therefore, that we of our special favour, and in consideration of forty three shillings and fourpence, paid to our collectors, by virtue of these our letters patent do pardon and remit not only the transgression in this matter committed, but also have restored, acquitted, and exonerated the aforesaid message, and other the premises of us held as is aforesaid—to us forfeited, due to be accounted for, or, paid into our Exchequer, because the aforesaid alienation was made without our royal license, as is aforesaid: And lastly, we have granted, and for us, our heirs and successors, as much as in us lies, and by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Thomas, Richard Jaudson, and Nicholas, that the aforesaid message and other the premises of us held, as is aforesaid (among the other hereditaments), they shall have and hold for themselves and for the heirs of the same Thomas of us, our heirs and successors, by the services thence due and of right accustomed—for ever, either by.....without interruption, molestation, vexation, hindrance, disturbance, of us, or through our heirs or successors—or through any of our Judges, Escheators, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or servants—or the said our heirs or successors whomsoever, upon plea or pretext of the aforesaid alienation. IN WITNESS whereof we have made these our letters patent. WITNESS myself at Westminster the 23^d of April in the 36th year of our reign.

BACON.

Notes on Books.

THE NEW FOREST.*

ONE of the most charming books we have for a long time seen is Mr. Wise's "New Forest," to which we beg to call the special attention of our readers. As a specimen of what a topographical book should be, it is admirable; the printing is faultless, its engravings marvellously good, and its matter as pleasant, as readable, as diversified, and as instructive as any author can make it.

With such a wide field for research, in every branch of study as the New Forest, the theme of his beautiful volume presents, it can easily be imagined with such a learned and able author as Mr. Wise, how pleasant and instructive a book may be produced, and we assure our readers that he has thoroughly fulfilled every expectation that could be raised, and has brought together a most valuable mass of information on each branch. Following a capital chapter on the scenery of the Forest, which is illustrated by engravings of the "Stream and the Queen's Bower Wood," and of the "Charcoal Burner's Path," is an admirable sketch of the early history of the Forest—which it will be remembered was afforested by the Conqueror in 1079, thirteen years after the Battle of Hastings, and which in the time of Edward I. stretched from the Southampton Water to the Avon, and to the borders of Wiltshire and the English Channel, and a great portion of which still stands at the present day, after the lapse of 800 years, in its original state, almost untouched by man, and undespoiled by the axe—and then follows with a chapter on its later history, with the perambulations and accounts of recent improvements which have been effected, and this is succeeded by "Calshot Castle and the Old South Eastern Coast," and by a most interesting chapter on Beaulieu Abbey, whose picturesque ruins are beautifully shown in the engravings which accompany it.

Having described the south-western part, with its hosts of interesting spots, Mr. Wise next conducts us to its "central part," and so on to Minstead and "Rufus's Stone." The next chapter is devoted to the northern part of the Forest, and this is succeeded by the valley of the Avon, with the interesting localities in which it abounds. Then comes an admirable chapter on Christchurch, with its Priory, its Castle, its Norman house, and its hundreds of pleasant spots; and this in turn is succeeded by others on the Old South Western coast, on the gipsy and the west Saxon, and on the folk-lore and provincialisms of the district.

By far, however, to us, the most interesting chapters in the volume, are those which describe the barrows and potteries in the forest, and the important results of Mr. Wise's explorations in them. Of these, however, we purposely refrain from giving any notice now, because we hope in another number to give the account of the excavations from the pen of the author, *in extenso*. Succeeding chapters treat

* *The New Forest: its History and Scenery.* By JOHN R. WISE. 1 vol. 4to. pp. 336. Illustrated with Map and 63 Engravings. London: Smith, Elder, & Co. Cornhill, 1863.

on the geology, the botany, and the ornithology of the district; and the admirable work is brought to a close by a copious appendix, containing a glossary of provincialisms used in the forest, and lists of the flowering plants, birds, and lepidoptera of the district.

The work is illustrated, in the very highest style of wood engraving, by about seventy charmingly drawn and exquisitely executed views, and the printing and "getting up" are faultless. It is one of the most "taking" books we have seen, and we are much surprised if a new edition is not soon called for.

OLD BIRMINGHAM.*

Mr. Toulmin Smith has, by the publication of his carefully prepared history of this fine old timber mansion, done really good service not only to local topography, but to archaeology itself; and it is to be hoped that the example which he has so well and so wisely set will be followed by others. The history of the Old Crown House, which Leland noticed in 1538, and which has stood through all the changes of that busy hive of industry and universal change, down to the present day, was a fitting subject for the investigation of the antiquary, and it, the oldest house in Birmingham, has, we are glad to find, had ample justice done to it by Mr. Smith, who not only gives a graphic history of the house itself, but introduces most interesting and valuable particulars relating to the ancient guilds and other matters of equal importance. The volume, which is carefully printed, is illustrated with several remarkably good wood engravings and with photozincographic facsimiles of deeds connected with the property.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

GOOD OLD RICHARD WELER.

THE following curious extract from the Parish Register of Poynings Church, Sussex, will, I doubt not, be interesting to the readers of the "RELIQUARY"—

"The 6th of Nov., 1608, was buried Richd. Weller, a man of much mercy and pittie towards the poor in everie parish wheresoever he had anie landes or lyving lying there.

"A man of minde and harte most kinde
To poore and impotent;
Tenne poundes for them he left behinde,
When God for him had sent.
Noe place where he had anie landes,
But to the church and poore
He stretched forth his helping handes,
And gave them lesse or moore.
When to the Baath he took his waye,
To seek his health forlorne,
He feasted manie poore that daye,
And sent them all some corne.
With malt and wheat and bread and meate,
He bid them all farewell,
And saide that they with him should eate,
Whilst he with them might dwell.
The morning that away he went,
They all came him to greet;
Then for a barrell of beer he sent
And set it in the streete.
And then to them he gann to drinke,
And bid them all farewell;
And saide, I will more on you think
If I return home well.
But Destinie did him prevent,
Death met him in mydwaye;
His soul to heaven by God was sent,
His body was turned to claye.

* *Traditions of the Old Crown House in Der-yat-end in the Lordship of Birmingham.* Birmingham: H. Wright, Temple Buildings. 1 vol. 4to. pp. 56. Illustrated.

Nowe my dear Weller thou art well,
 In Heaven with Christ in rest,
 Where all the sayntes of God do dwell
 With heavenly joyes possesseste.
 God graunt in Resurrection,
 That we with him maye rise,
 When Christ shall come himself alone,
 And wype tears from our eyes.
 Where we shall joye and never weepe,
 Where joyes are kept in store,
 When all shall wake, that are asleepe,
 And lyve for ever more.
 Dear Weller, well we shall thee greet,
 With manie a joye of harte,
 When we with thee in heaven shall meet,
 And never more departe."

M. B.

ANOTHER DERBYSHIRE WORTHY.

GEORGE HULLEY, who died only a short time ago at an advanced age, and whose strong sporting propensities caused him to be well known among the neighbouring disciples of the rod and the gun, having some sixty years ago accompanied two Little-Longsdon gentlemen on to the Westmorland moors, found himself on one occasion hard pushed for a bed, the only servants'-room of the little wayside inn at which they had taken up their quarters for the night, having been previously engaged for a nobleman's valet who had arrived before them. His native wit, however, rose equal to the emergency, for knocking at the man's door after he had retired to rest, he calls out in stentorian tones, "You mun get up; your measter's badly—he's *picking*;"* and our unsuspecting friend inadvertently opening the door, George rushes in, draws the bolt, and in a trice is ensconced between the warm sheets, equally unconscious of the foul perfidy by which he has gained his berth, and oblivious of the other's discomfiture.

ESLIGH.

SUTTON OF SUTTON AND OVER-HADDON.

HARL. MS. 886, FOL. 396.

"Sutton beyreth, *or*, a lyon rampand, *vert*,
 Fourchie le quew, langued and armed, *gules*;
 A noble armes, as they to us advert,
 That skillfull are in Herehault's lyrned rules.

"Worthie, for he a royall lyon ys,
 His noble tayle a dobled forse doth shewe,
 His bloodie pawes with further profe of this
 His corage hawte sottes clearlie to the view.

"Ryche far he ys, superior to golde;
 Fayre, for his colere ys the plesaunt greene;
 Auncient, for he, displayed in battels ould,
 A terrore to his enemies ofte hath beene;
 And att all tymes fewe Englishe subjectes shyld
 Myghte of moe gentyllmen be borne in fylde.

"Three annulettes, *or*, inserted in his crest,
 On helme in torse *argent* and *azure* sett,
 With mantell *gules* ydobbled *argent* drest,
 His worde, "Fraudem fuge," Abhore deceite.

"The lynked rynges betoken constant faythe,
 Powznes and trowthe; the wreathe dothe wynde in one;
 The mantell corage fearse on counsell stayeth;
 The worde declares a hate to frowde alone.

"In divers howses Sutton bears his cote;
 His worde and creste to Haddon proper ys;

* *Picking*, vomiting, sickness. *Picking* is the same as pukeing.

To come of one theis armes doth them all note;
 There crestes there divers stayes for pour doth mys
 In worthiest lyne, in worshipe to defende
 Ytselfe all these, that of ytselfe dyscende."

ESLIGH.

OLIVER SHAWE, VICAR OF CHESTERFIELD, 1546.

A small brass plate bearing the following inscription, was recently found in a rubbish heap, on the premises of Mr. R. T. Gratton, Solicitor, of this town:—

HIC JACET OLIVERUS SHAWE QUONDAM VICARIUS HUIUS ECCLEIE QUI OBIT XXIII^o
 DIE SEPTEBRIS A^o. DNI M^o. V^o. XLVI. CUI' AIE P'FICIETUR DEU —

The list of vicars given in Ford's "History of Chesterfield" does not, of course, include the name of Vicar Shawe, as that list (if such it may be called) only commences with the year 1558, the date of the commencement of the Parish Register, from which it is compiled.

I presume this interesting memorial is now in the possession of Mr. Gratton; at all events it has not yet been restored, as it surely ought to be, to that sacred edifice from which it was doubtless pilfered by some sneaking Vandal for the paltry sake of its intrinsic value as brass.

Chesterfield, Oct. 1863.

LATECAMPUS.



RING FOUND AT BRIDGNORTH.

PROBABLY some readers of the "Reliquary" can throw light on the history of the bronze ring which is shown in the accompanying engraving. The ring, which is in perfect preservation, was found in the year 1863, near to the north fosse or ditch which once formed part of the outworks of Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, which ditch extended from the "North Gate," along the north side of the churchyard, to the "Grey Friars," on the banks of the river Severn. The signet ring is of elegant design; on the impress of the seal are the two letters, "R.B." interlaced and surmounted by what appears to be a coronet. There is also a small mark or star on one side of the ring.

It has been suggested to me that this interesting ring may have belonged to Robert Bertie, the first Earl of Lindsay. It does not, however, appear that the noble family of Bertie possessed lands or tenements at Bridgnorth, or that they had ever any direct connection with the public affairs of the town. They possessed lands at Wenlock, which is only eight miles from Bridgnorth; and it is possible that the Earl of Lindsay may have been at Bridgnorth in 1642. Prince Rupert, the nephew of King Charles, staid at Cann Hall, in Bridgnorth, in September, 1642: King Charles the First was also at Bridgnorth on the 12th of October in the same year, and the Earl of Lindsay may have visited the town at that time. The Earl was a zealous partizan of the royal cause, and being constituted general commander-in-chief of the king's forces, would probably consult Prince Rupert upon military matters, by whose advice the king was generally guided. The Earl of Lindsay fell at the battle of Edge Hill, on the 23rd October, 1643, and it is said died at Warwick Castle.

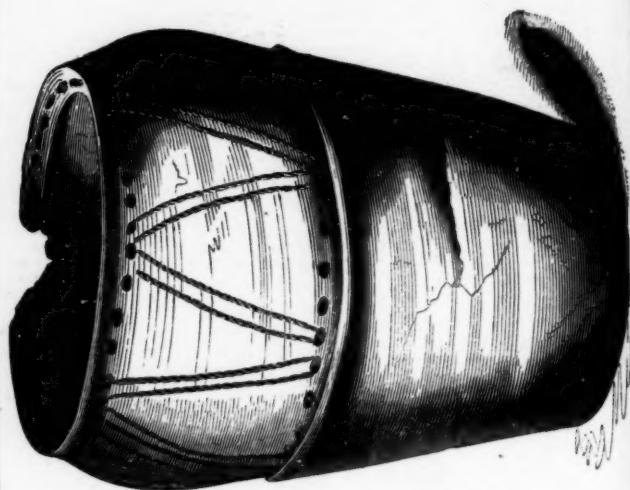
The probabilities of this supposition may be either supported or controverted by the opinion of some readers more deeply versed in the history of ancient rings, and whose antiquarian lore may enable them to assign the probable data, and give some clue to the name of its former possessor.

HUBERT SMITH.

St. Leonard's, Bridgnorth.

[This ring is undoubtedly of an earlier date than that sought to be assigned to it by Mr. Smith. Personal rings of this form, with crowned initials, are not uncommon, and have been found in various localities. The initials on the present example would appear, from the R being the more prominent letter, to have been intended as B.R.; but to whom they are to be appropriated remains a mystery for local antiquaries like Mr. Smith to solve, by reference to early documents connected with the locality.—
 ED. RELIQUARY.]





CRITICAL CIPHERY HINDS STANCIEFEE DARTNEY DAVE

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